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Nazi Raids Only as Usual; High School for Westwood; Parley in Garment Strike

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 5, 1940

War Summary: Action in the Mediterranean

German air raids over England continued today with no apparent major increase in intensity as promised by Reichsführer Hitler. Widely-scattered points throughout England reported some damage, but few casualties. Two raids on London were repulsed before any great harm could be done, it was reported by the British. Germany claimed that 18 of its civilians were killed during a British air raid over Germany. [Details: Page 4.]

Mediterranean warfare was intensified with Italian reports of a series of naval-air engagements in which it was claimed that six British vessels, including two cruisers, were destroyed and 17 British planes shot down. Italy acknowledged loss of four aircraft and a small motor torpedo boat.

Germany's navy claimed to have sunk five British destroyers in the past few days, while it was claimed that one U-boat sank 27,000 tons of merchant shipping in an attack on a convoy. Britain admitted the loss of only two destroyers.

In Boston: Building Active in Metropolitan Area

Building activity in the metropolitan area is reflected in Westwood's new $180,000 high school—the first in the town, and called for by a 58 per cent increase in the population in the past 10 years. [Details: Page 12.]

Representatives of the Waterproof Garment Workers Union, a local of the International Ladies Garment Workers, and officials of the New England Rainwear Manufacturers Association met with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today to attempt settlement of a strike which began yesterday. The strike was called, union officials stated, when the Association refused to negotiate a new contract providing a 25 per cent increase and a 35-hour work week. Present scale, employers said, provides a 40-hour week with a $16 minimum.

Connecticut's Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin today lashed at Wagner Act enforcement as destroying Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively, in an address to the delegates of the State Federation of Labor meeting in Bridgeport. [Details: Page 11.]

Northeastern University announces appointment of 15 new members to its staff on opening today of the institution's 43d academic year. [Details: Page 11.]

Japan's Demands on Indo-China Irk U. S.

Secretary Hull in a public statement gave notice to Japan that its demands on French Indo-China evoked strong opposition from the United States. In another statement he indicated the United States was insisting in negotiations with Japan on patrolling an area in the Shanghai International Settlement patrolled until recently by British troops.

Japan's ultimatum to French Indo-China, demanding passage for troops through to China, was reported by French officials to have been partly relaxed in the face of a new United States warning to Tokyo. Tension in the French colony had reached such a pitch that a United States light cruiser bearing Admiral Thomas C. Hart was dispatched to Shanghai to act as an observer. [Details: Page 4.]

In Washington: Defense Bill Gets Right of Way

The House, putting aside the conscription bill for the moment, took up consideration of the Senate-House conference committee compromise on the $5,133,628,270 defense appropriation measure. [Details: Page 1.]

Frank C. Walker of New York City and Scranton, Pa., lawyer and theater owner, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be Postmaster General to succeed James A. Farley, retired.

Claude R. Wickard of Indiana was sworn in as Secretary of Agriculture by President Roosevelt today.

The House Banking Committee approved unanimously today a resolution permitting Jesse H. Jones to hold the office of Federal Loan Administrator and Secretary of Commerce at the same time.

The Senate Finance Committee, after hearing members of the Defense Commission criticize yesterday certain restrictions written into the bill by the House, today listened to business spokesmen on the excess profits tax. [Details: Page 1.]

Further reductions in American "listening-posts" in Europe occurred as the United States complied reluctantly with Russia's request that all foreign diplomatic staffs leave Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia, whose annexation by the Soviet Union was condemned formally by the United States Government in July.

Private employers of National Guardsmen who are called for a year's service may be granted a moratorium on payment of unemployment benefit insurance premiums during their employees' absence.

The War Department announced it did not contemplate ordering reserve officers for immediate duty; rather, it is relying on enough of these officers volunteering to supply present Army needs.

Washington (AP)—Mayor La Guardia of New York urged Congress to authorize a system of "home guards" throughout the United States with the Federal Government supplying arms, uniforms, and general supervision. He spoke before the Senate Military Committee.

Six-Year Plan for Presidency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—A single six-year term of office for the President would enhance the respect of cynical young people of the nation for their Government, Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, today told a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, headed by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska.

The Subcommittee is considering two amendments to the Constitution, one limiting the tenure of President to one six-year term and another outlawing re-election to a third term.

A six-year term, Dr. Lewis held, would reduce by 50 per cent the dislocation of business due to presidential campaigns, reduce expenditures and increase respect for the office.

"One reason so many young people are cynical about their Government," declared the college president, "is because of the low opinion they get of public men during political campaigns."

Dr. Lewis charged that Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under the New Deal, was one of a group in the United States "believing more and more in one-man government."

He quoted Dr. Tugwell's apparently approving references to a growing weakness of the Senate as evidence.

"In the present state of American thought which is not 100 per cent for what we call the American way, it is time for us to safeguard the principles on which this nation was founded," Dr. Lewis declared.

"If a man can be elected three times, why not four, five or six? Soon the allegiance is thrown to a purse and Caesarism ensues."

Under the present system of re-election, Dr. Lewis argued, the "Presidency now amounts to but a half-time job when the ablest man devoting all his time to it would find it difficult to meet all the demands on him."

Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin interjected that he considered the witness "generous."

"I'd say that at present the President devotes 90 per cent to political ends and 10 per cent to the business of the office," he said.

In response to arguments that six years is too short a term for a President to develop statesmanship and leadership, Dr. Lewis quoted figures showing that the average term of all Presidents of the United States has been but five years.

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Work on Hartford Plane Plant Starts

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 5

Snorting steam shovels began excavating today the site of a new addition to the Pratt and Whitney Division of United Aircraft Corporation, recently awarded a $160,000,000 contract to build 17,000 engines for America's fighting planes.

Ground was broken by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin. Officials said the new plant would provide 400,000 more square feet of factory space and jobs for "several thousand" more men.

8 Destroyers On Their Way From Boston

Five more sleek gray destroyers of the United States Navy, headed for Canadian waters and ultimately sea duty for Britain, churned slowly down Boston Harbor today, following the course taken by three other fighting ships of the same class which slipped out of the "roads" at 6:30 last night.

Without demonstration, the Herndon and the Welles weighed anchor shortly after 8 a. m., and headed out to sea, and at 12:45, after signs of unusual activity in Charlestown Navy Yard and much going and coming of subsidary vessels, the U. S. S. Crowinshield cast off mooring lines and headed out. She was followed at brief intervals by the W. C. Wood and the Buchanan, which was tied up yesterday near the old frigate Constitution.

There remains now at the yard only the destroyer Mackenzie, which arrived today and which apparently was headed for drydock overhaul this afternoon.

With the Herndon and Welles went the U. S. S. Russell, a new type of destroyer known as a "destroyer leader," and not scheduled for transfer to the British naval authorities in the ships-for-bases trade. On board was said to be Rear Admiral F. L. Reichmuth, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet Destroyer Squadron, who arrived at the Yard last night. He is understood to be accompanying the first delivery of destroyers in order to supervise their transfer to representatives of the Royal Navy.

Departure of the ships and even identification by name and number was made a matter of "no comment" by officials at Charlestown Navy Yard. On orders from Washington they will not give out information on the movement of the vessels being checked here as a part of the 50 given to Great Britain, presumably for convoy service, in return for naval and air bases in the Caribbean and at points in the North Atlantic in this hemisphere.

Newsmen, in the absence of direct information from the Yard, therefore are checking the shifting of the four-stackers from Custom House tower, commanding the harbor.

U. S. destroyer being prepared for Britain, picture: Page 11.

U.S. Not in War, Churchill Says Of Destroyers

Says extension of bases in Atlantic, however, enables America to stop danger miles away.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The British-American exchange of destroyers and defense bases will enable the United States to take "danger by the throat while it is still hundreds of miles away," declared Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his speech before Parliament today. Mr. Churchill warned the British, however, to remember that America is not in the war.

A partial text of the Prime Minister's speech follows:

These memorable transactions between Great Britain and the U. S. which I foreshadowed when I last addressed the House have now been completed.

So far as I can make out they have been completed to the general satisfaction of the British and American peoples, and to the encouragement of our friends all over the world.

It would be a mistake to try to read into the official notes which have passed more than the documents bear on their faces. The exchanges which have taken place are simply measures of mutual assistance rendered to one another by two friendly nations in a spirit of confidence, sympathy and good will.

Not to Hitler's Liking

These measures are linked together in formal agreement. They must be accepted or rejected. Only very ignorant persons would suggest that the transfer of the American destroyers to the British Flag constitutes the slightest violation of international law or affects in the smallest degree a nonbelligerency of the United States.

No doubt Herr Hitler will not like this transference of destroyers. I have no doubt he will pay the United States out if ever he gets the chance (laughter). That is why I am very glad that the armed air and naval frontiers of the United States have been advanced along a wide arc into the Atlantic Ocean and that this will enable them to take danger by the throat while it is still hundreds of miles away from their homeland.

The Admiralty tell us also they are very glad to have these 50 destroyers and they will come in most convenient to bridge the gap which inevitably intervenes before our considerable war time program of new construction comes into service.

I suppose the House realizes that we are going to be a good deal stronger next year at sea, than we are now, though that is quite strong enough for the work in hand.

There will be no delay in bringing the American destroy-

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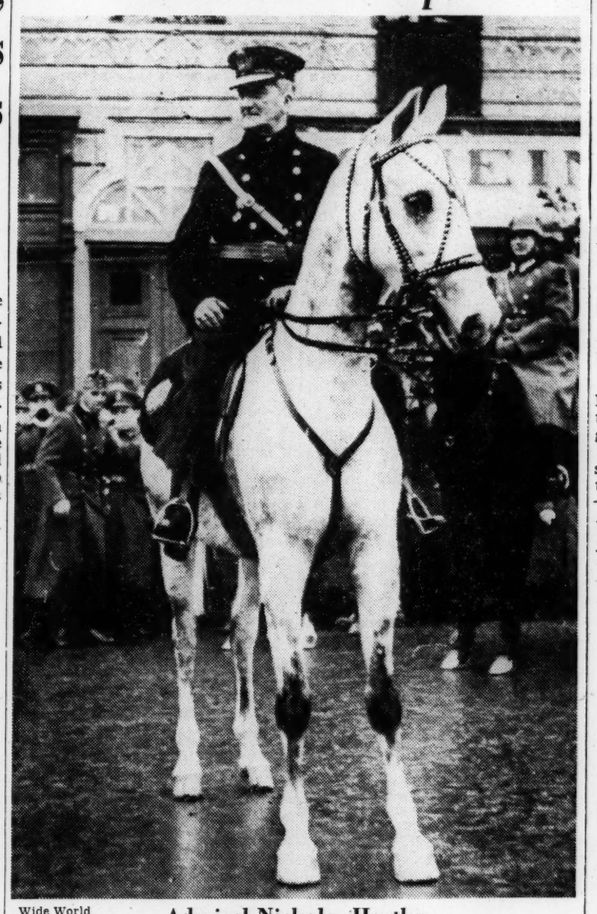
Hour of Triumph



Wide World

Admiral Nicholas Horthy

Regent of Hungary who today, mounted on his white horse, led his troops into Transylvania as the task of occupying the territory ceded by Rumania got under way.

American Bases in the Pacific Sought to Guard Canal Door

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—The United States is looking for defense bases on the Pacific coast to do for America's "back-door" what the deal with Great Britain has done to protect the "front-door."

This was indicated today by utterances in official quarters, following reports from San Francisco that Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, had declared that negotiations were already under way.

Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, was reminded that yesterday after a conference with the President Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, told reporters that no more defense sites were being acquired. Mr. Early responded with another question—had Senator Barkley not meant "on the Atlantic?"

Way Cleared for Action

The reported comment of Mr. Knox dealt with Cocos Island and the Galapagos Islands, the first owned by Costa Rica and the second by Ecuador, north and south of the Panama Canal respectively. Mr. Knox also said that three new bases are being developed in Alaska.

In less spectacular fashion than Mr. Roosevelt's diplomatic moves, the equally vital defense program continued to move through the congressional mill.

The House prepared today to approve the already-passed $5,000,000,000 supplemental defense bill in its revised form. This vast new sum is soon to sluice through the munitions works and factories of the United States, increasing defense activity and incidentally, many believe, producing a business boom. Airplanes which will be paid for out of this fund have, in many instances, already been started.

The House voted 143 to 75 against using the $5,000,000,000 bill as a vehicle for repealing the law authorizing the commandeering of national defense plants. It did so after hearing arguments that the plant commandeering controversy could be better cleared up in the pending conscription bill.

The House put aside the draft bill temporarily to act on the privileged conference report on the appropriation bill. Voting on the first amendments to the draft bill will begin shortly and passage is expected before the week end.

The Senate Finance Committee, meanwhile, wound up hearings on the excess profits amortization bill today. It was planned to hear as many as 45 witnesses with the possibility of a night session. Among officials appearing yesterday were William S. Knudsen, Leon Henderson, and John D. Biggers of the Defense Commission who criticized many restrictions written into the bill in the House.

Friction Over Draft Bill

Chief point of immediate friction in the defense program is over the draft bill. This provoked a fist fight on the House floor yesterday and from the very start of debate has packed the galleries. Chief obstacle to immediate enactment of the draft is an amendment which would postpone it, pending a 60-day trial of voluntary enlistment.

This would delay the matter comfortably until after the November elections. This same amendment, when it came before the Senate, was defeated by only 2 votes—41 to 43. Mr. Roosevelt opposes such postponement. The temptation to put the unpopular step off, however, until the election is over may prove irresistible to a group of representatives, who are all up for re-election.

The Navy entered the fray yesterday in a formal memorandum submitted to the House by Chairman Carl Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee. It criticized the present "draft-industry" provision, designed to force recalcitrant business firms into line, as "too drastic."

Other developments included: House Committee approval of $150,000,000 housing program for Army, Navy, and Defense establishments; Navy approval of seven new schools to train 4,000 radio and signal men for reserves; testimony by a United States Chamber of Commerce official, to the Senate Finance Committee, that the tax bill was "discriminatory" and would "jeopardize" defense; and new agreements by the Navy with manufacturers for 2,617 war planes and 27,000 propellers.

Intimate Message from Washington

Defense May Mist Third-Term Issue but People Won't Let It Down and Senate Group Considers Constitutional Limit for President

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Defense and foreign policy are continually threatening to force the third-term issue into the background in the presidential campaign.

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee, brought the subject up only casually in his Elwood speech. The Republican vice-presidential nominee made only passing reference to it in his acceptance speech last week. President Roosevelt, bent on "non-political" activities hasn't put in a defense word on the third term since his radiocast to the Chicago convention.

Yet, to many people, the third term is still one of the outstanding issues of the campaign. In a world being overrun by dictators and appeasers, they refuse to stand by and see it blanketed.

There is deep interest, therefore, in the series of hearings begun this week in the Senate on the question of amending the Constitution to limit presidential tenure either to one term of six years or to two terms of four years each.

The question of presidential tenure has been discussed for 150 years—ever since the Constitutional Convention in fact. Most of the founding fathers expressed their views on the subject. The resolution for a six-year term, now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, has been there since 1937, but, with Franklin D. Roosevelt a candidate for a third term, the issue leaves the realm of the academic and for the first time becomes real.

Expected to Be Enlightening

If the first trio of witnesses are a sample of those to come, the Senate hearings may be counted upon to bring to light valuable nonpartisan information on the third-term issue. It is true that the Committee, headed by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, is made up to a man of Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats but among the first group called to testify were:

A New Deal Democrat college professor.

A Boston banker, former member of the Roosevelt "Little Cabinet."

A historian, describing himself as "an independent, although usually a Democrat."

The New Dealer—Dr. William Alfred Eddy, President of Hobart and William Smith Colleges at Geneva, New York—said he didn't fear a dictator perpetuating himself in office ("dictators do not arrive by constitutional routes, nor are they delayed by constitutional prohibitions") but he felt a single-term President would be more efficient and more respected.

The banker, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, and the historian, Dr. James Truslow Adams, both saw dangers in the present enormous concentration of power as a possible means of perpetuating a President in office.

Two years ago Dr. Adams left his cloistered study at the request of another Senate Committee to testify in opposition to the so-called "court packing" bill. Today, he is still of the opinion that Americans, if they have not grown tired of thinking for themselves, are capable of developing more than one man fit to lead them.

Always Is a Crisis

As for the oft-used argument that the Nation faces one of the greatest crises in its history and it would be unwise to "swap horses in the middle of the stream," Dr. Adams made the sage observation "our world is changing fast and it can always be said that there is a crisis."

A constitutional amendment limiting the term of President probably will not be passed at this session of Congress, maybe never. If it were brought up on the floor now, it would be looked upon as a political move aimed specifically at President Roosevelt. The Democratic majority in Congress would not allow its passage.

Moreover, there is considerable disagreement on the advisability of such an amendment, even among those who oppose a third term.

In 1912 the Democratic Party adopted a platform plank favoring a constitutional amendment providing a single presidential term. Woodrow Wilson refused to accept it. A month before his inauguration when the Senate adopted a resolution carrying out the plank, Mr. Wilson wrote:

"Put the customary limitation of two terms into the Constitution, if you do not trust the people to take care of themselves, but make it two terms . . . and give the President a chance to win the full service by proving himself fit for it."

"If you do not trust the people to take care of themselves"—that was the way Mr. Wilson looked at it. If the people at the polls this fall do not veto the third term, then their elected representatives in Congress can scarcely be expected to do it for them.

Mary Hornaday

Hungary Starts Occupation Of Rumanian Area

Regent Horthy leads troops into Transylvania as war-lost territory is returned under Axis dictation—King Carol surrenders power to new Premier who launches nationalistic program.

By the Associated Press

Hungary's Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, astride a white horse, led the Hungarian Army into the Transylvania City of Satu-Mare early today, beginning occupation of the war-lost territory Hungary regained by the Vienna fiat of Germany and Italy.

Meanwhile King Carol of Rumania surendered his vast powers of state today to the new Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu and was authoritatively reported to have consented to banishment of Magda Lupescu, regarded as a power behind the throne.

The King signed a public declaration which was a clear acknowledgement that the essence of rule had changed hands and General Antonescu proclaimed a nationalistic program "to heal the wounds, collect our strength and assure our future."

Hull Warnings To Japan Link U. S.-Britain

Secretary of State Cordell Hull's "hands-off Indo-China" warning to Japan may be tempering Japan's reported demands for troop passage through French Indo-China into China, according to French officials at Hanoi today.

Countering any hopes Japan may have had for withdrawal of American naval strength from the Pacific to the Atlantic was the announcement by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox yesterday that discussions are underway for Pacific bases at Galapagos and Cocos Islands, to protect the western entrance to the Panama Canal.

A State Department conference between Secretary Hull, the British Ambassador and the Australian Minister followed today on the heels of Mr. Hull's expressed opposition to new Japanese demands on French Indo-China.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's double warning to Japan appears to be linked with America's closer cooperation with Great Britain and her dominions. Within 24 hours the American Secretary of State issued a "hands off Indo-China" warning and also repeated the Government's refusal to let Japanese troops take over all the defense sectors in the Shanghai International Settlement.

World events are weaving a single web that appears to stretch from Europe, across the New World, to Asia. The United States is revealed by the latest swap of defense bases for destroyers as a non-belligerent near-ally of Britain. With the greater protection afforded by the latest Churchill promise that the British fleet can be counted upon to defend other parts of the Empire if the home base is captured, the American fleet is free to support a stronger program in the Far East. At least the juxtaposition of the two developments seems to show a connection and one which will be noted without further need of emphasis by other countries concerned.

Rumors were heard in Washington, but could not be confirmed, that the United States would loan $100,000,000 to the Chinese Government in the midst of its third year of war with Japan.

Mr. Hull did not wait for official word that Japan had demanded passage for its troops across Indo-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Japan agrees to new parley on Indo-China: Page 4.

In the Orient

By a Staff Artist

Area in Dispute

Indo-China and the strategic railway through to Yunnanfu in China proper, about which an international storm has arisen.

Tie to Axis

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Sept. 5—The accession of Gen. Ion Antonescu to the post of Rumanian Prime Minister, with extraordinary powers, places the Rumanian Government in control of a man whom the Axis Powers hope will be a thoroughly reliable servant.

General Antonescu's relations with the extreme rightists, including the Iron Guardists and Army leaders, are expected to keep them toeing the mark during the present difficult process of evacuating the ceded territory to Hungary, and thereby avoiding any resistance to the Vienna dictate. The partition agreement has incensed a majority of even these traditionally pro-Nazi elements.

General Antonescu's appointment definitely disposes of the possibility of a Leftist popular coalition Government, opposed to the Vienna decision, headed by Dr. Julin Maniu or George Bratianu. Such a coalition had been seriously contemplated at the height of the protest movement.

Dr. Maniu, the courageous veteran Peasant leader—torch bearer of Transylvanian irredentism in the old Hungarian Imperial Diet—has retired from the political scene in despair.

Carol Capitulates

At the crucial moment, King Carol, figuring that half a loaf was better than no loaf, decided in favor of full capitulation. After the shots fired at his palace, he sought shelter from the rising storm of popular indignation behind the broad back of General Antonescu. Thus he signed away his royal prerogative to the man who, ironically, exactly two months ago, he ordered arrested after a particularly stormy interview at the palace.

Thus King Carol's two years' experiment of personal dictatorship is overthrown by a series of national catastrophes. However, in fairness it cannot be said that King Carol is entirely to blame. He is largely the victim of external circumstances beyond his control, such as the collapse of France and the present supremacy of the Axis on the continent.

Blamed by Public

But, nevertheless, he received the full brunt of popular blame mainly because, during this period of personal rule, he undertook everything entirely on his own responsibility, and hence there are no other scapegoats.

From now on King Carol, if he does not abdicate as he has threatened to do on various occasions in the past, but remains on the throne, will have to accept the position of figurehead, somewhat similar to the King of Italy, while General Antonescu will run the country.

Meanwhile, the Rumanian peasants in Northern Transylvania, after two decades of comparative freedom and ownership of the land, will return to the Hungarian feudal overlords whom they served for eight centuries.

Bulgarian Problem

But Rumanian territorial dismemberment is not yet concluded. The formal handing over of Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria has still to take place. But from Bulgarian sources in Athens it is learned that the point on which negotiations have snagged was not, as was rumored, the setting of the date for the transfer. It is the question of indemnity.

The Rumanians are demanding 15,000,000,000 lei compensation for public works erected under their administration. In addition the Rumanians demand full compensation for Rumanian residents in Dobruja who will be exchanged for Bulgarians in Rumania, according to terms of agreement.

Bulgaria, it is reported, is willing to recognize only the claims of those Rumanians who were residents in Southern Dobruja in 1912 before Rumania took it over. Of these there are only 6,000 com-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Manager Plan Found Aid to Civic Welfare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—City manager government is no substitute for active participation of citizens in municipal affairs. But it is a valuable tool which, when well used by the people, has "added to the prestige of city government, lessened its preoccupation with factional interests, and increased its ability to render service to the public," it appears from what is termed the most extensive survey yet made of the first 25 years of the manager plan in operation.

The study, based on first-hand investigation of 48 manager-plan cities, is one conducted by the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council and published here by Public Administration Service.

By going into these cities, comparing their past and present practices, and meeting the people concerned, makers of this survey gathered evidence of some things the social scientists have suspected all along. For example, they found that while the plan is an outright invention of one man—Richard S Childs—it does not work automatically like a vacuum cleaner or an electric toaster. To make it function, it is necessary to have a citizenry sufficiently interested in government to elect a good council, and to give that council responsibility for carrying out the plan.

First Major Appraisal

The study, called by the International City Managers' Asssociation "the first important appraisal of the operation of the manager plan in a large group of cities," was carried on under direction of Joseph P. Harris, Director of Research for the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council.

Among the points that these impartial investigators checked up in favor of the manager plan in operation are the following:

"By comparison with the preceding forms of government the city manager plan brought a diminution of partisan or factional influence over the government.

"City managers improved the organizations left them by the preceding forms of government. They brought to their jobs a scientific, or at least a businesslike, attitude and brought about far more coordination in their governments than had existed before.

"The city manager plan brought about conspicuous improvements in personnel administration.

More Information

"The city managers provided more adequate financial information so that the councils could more intelligently determine fiscal policy, and they made it possible to put such policy into effect by improving the methods of financial management.

"The city manager plan increased the prestige of the council and improved the status of expert administration in municipal government.

"It brought about a greater degree of separation between politics and administration, while increasing the control of the elected governing body over all aspects of municipal affairs."

The plan has not, however, tended to cut the cost of running municipalities. The reason: "The adoption of the city manager plan generally led the municipal government to become an institution with broader and more vital function in the community."

On the other hand, they got more for their money. Unit costs of government were reduced, even if the total tax bill showed no shrinkage.

Wonders of Research: Sky Alight

Venus, Jupiter and Saturn lend splendor to autumn nights—Cold air over ocean starts 'weather.'

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

October starts off with a celestial event on the very first day, a total eclipse visible over parts of South America. But September is not without attractions. On Sept. 22, day and night will be about equal, and autumn officially begins at 11:46 p. m.

Venus is still brilliant in the morning sky; Jupiter rises a bit before midnight, and retrograde motion against the background of the stars has begun. Saturn rises two hours after sunset by Sept. 15. Both Mercury and Mars are too close to the sun for observation.

* * *

Sea Evaporation

Dr. H. U. Sverdrup, California oceanographer, has a surprise for folks who believe that the sea evaporates most rapidly in the summer. There can be no evaporation, he says, unless the air is cooler than the sea. In summer, the air is warmer. Applying this to oceanography and the weather, he finds that the temperature rise begins in March, while cooling starts at the end of August. Off the Bay of Biscay, the rate of evaporation is extremely high; but it is highest in the Kurosio, or Japan current, which carries warm water far north. There the cold winds blowing from Siberia and the north cause tremendous evaporation. There, in consequence, originates much of the "weather" of North America.

On War Devices

The long-needed committee of experts to look into inventions and correlate scientific research on the mechanisms and devices of warfare has finally been appointed, with Dr. Vannevar Bush, President of Carnegie Institution of Washington, as Chairman. Also on the U. S. National Defense Research Committee, as it has been officially titled, are Prof. Richard C. Tolman, Dean of the Graduate School and Professor of Chemistry and mathematical physics at California Institute of Technology; Dr. Irvin Stewart, formerly Federal Commissioner for Communications; Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, Director of the Naval Research Laboratory; Conway P. Coe, U. S. Commissioner of Patents; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard; Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of Bell Telephone Laboratories, and Brigadier General G. V. Strong, assistant chief of staff, U. S. Army.

Infra-Red Detector

That supersensitive plane detector perfected by the British is believed by experts to employ a thin film of caesiated oxidized silver deposited on a metal plate, and to be capable of picking up infra-red radiation at considerable distance. Infra-red radiation is given off by any hot object such as a ship funnel or motor, and similar experiments being conducted in the United States are now five years old. A trial device mounted on a truck was tested at First Army maneuvers in northern New York amid secrecy. The advantages of the infra-red ray detector over the ordinary listening devices now in use are obvious. Infra-red rays can be detected in daylight as well at at night, they pass freely through haze and smoke, though not fog.

Jewel Shortage

One effect of the war in Europe has been the almost complete blockade of synthetic sapphires, used as jewels in fine American watches and for the bearing surfaces of pivots in scientific apparatus, such as balances and meters. Costing less than two cents each, American watch manufacturers have preferred to give Switzerland, France and Germany the business rather than attempt to make their natural stones, except for minor internal structure. At least one important American watch manufacturer has appealed to Government agencies for help in meeting the shortage.

Big Dinosaur

Dr. Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History has excavated the largest dinosaur tracks ever discovered. They were found near Glen Rose in the Big Bend region of Texas. At near-by Marathon, Texas, he found the bones of another giant reptile believed larger even than brontosaurus, the "thunder lizard" which stood 15 feet high and was 65 feet long.

Wordbook for Research

In modern research, numerous words are employed which will not be found in ordinary dictionaries; hence the need for an astronomical, meteorological, geological, chemical, and physical lexicon, full and comprehensive.

Chambers's Technical Dictionary (New York: Macmillan $5) is an attempt to fill the gap, under the editorship of C. F. Tweney and L. E. C. Hughes, both of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. There we may learn, for example, that the entepicondylar foramen is a tiny hole near the lower end of the upper arm bone of certain reptiles and mammals. Some folks are going to be surprised to learn that a frenchman is a joint-trimming tool adapted to pointing; that a monkey is the falling weight of a piledriver; and that xylotomous insects are woodborers or cutters. Altogether the work represents a serious attempt to record technical terms and to explain their use.

Wide World

Practicing for the Eclipse

Prof. Charles H. Smiley of Brown University aims his Schwarzchild camera ("ash can") skyward by way of testing its mechanism. Arthur A. Hoag, a student (left) prepares to set in place the clockwork by which the picture-taking device is kept focused on its object. They are at present on their way to Quizeramobim, Brazil, their post for photographing "zodiacal light," at the moment of the sun's obscuration.

More U. S. Aid Called Urgent British Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—In addition to the 50 destroyers just received, Britain now needs a score or more torpedo boats, flying patrol boats, long-range flying-fortresses, tanks, Lee-Enfield rifles, and bomb-sights, even ahead of fighter planes.

This estimate was made today by John L. Balderston, Washington representative of the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

The Committee today opened a drive to awaken the American public to the immediate necessity, as a United States defense measure, of further aid to Britain.

Half a million rifles, 80,000 machine guns, and 750 cannon out of United States surplus war stores were shipped from this country to England during June and July, Mr. Balderston said, but he voiced apprehension that the material here now needed by the British may be the cause of sharp controversy, since some American authorities are inclined to contend they are needed for home defense.

Precedents Cited

"Controversy is, therefore, inevitable," Mr. Balderston continued, "and the attitude to be taken by this Government must depend in great part upon whether Great Britain be regarded as our first line of defense."

"The other way to look at these requests is the way Britain and France looked at Polish pleas at a time when British planes dropped leaflets on Berlin, and the Maginot Line gave radio concerts for German troops on the Rhine while Warsaw was being destroyed. Or the way Norway looked on the Finnish appeals for help when she refused transit for Allied assistance. Or the way, as the French say, that the British kept most of their troops and the vast majority of their air force at home to defend themselves while France went down. In each case, the general staffs of the countries concerned took the view that help asked by friends could not be freely given because their first duty was home defense," he said.

The result was that "in each case Hitler triumphed and then took on the next victim."

"The last link in this chain," Mr. Balderston continued, "is the defense of Britain, who asks our help, and if we do what all the other victims of Hitler have done, we will grant aid grudgingly in small packets because our military men will behave just as the military men in every other menaced country have behaved—hold the best of what they have to meet attack against ourselves and refuse to give aid to Britain or anyone else. . . ."

"The only way . . . some needed aid can be sent to Britain in time is for those staffs to be overruled by administrative or legislative action, and the likelihood of this depends, in turn, upon public opinion."

Requirements Listed

This is why the William Allen White committee makes known what the British need most at this moment, Mr. Balderston added.

"It does so because public opinion cannot bring pressure to bear in the higher interests of our own country and the cause of world democracy against possible opposition which might base itself on the highest professional standard of duty without an occasional dose of facts of a nature not usually made public when nations are at war," he held.

Mr. Balderston then named the British requirements, exclusive of airplane orders from private manufacturers, "in rough order of priority" as follows:

"1. Something like a score of motor torpedo boats are wanted at once to use against a large swarm of these craft operated by the Germans from ports in the Channel and the North Sea.

"2. Flying boats of the PBY type now being made in San Diego. A small number is asked now, perhaps because there is only a small number in existence, and the British want a deal with us by which they are granted a proportion of those to be turned out in the future. These are urgently needed, because they have large flying radius and can be used in patrol work far out to sea from British shores, spotting submarines, answering calls for help, guiding rescuers to sinking ships, and for other purposes.

"3. Flying fortresses, our great long-range bombers. A small number of these, it is hoped, can be transferred at once to the Royal Air Force, and the British would like to share and share alike with our Army in those to be turned out from now on. The special urgency here lies in the fact that an arc running roughly through Berlin represents the range of present British bombers flying with an effective bomb load. Knowing this, the Germans are setting up vital war industries east of Berlin, even in Poland, and are known to be transferring many vital plants to the eastward from the much-bombed Ruhr district. The flying fortresses can effectively bomb anything in Germany or Poland and fly home again. Nothing the British or anyone else now has can do this.

"4. Five or six tanks a day are now being turned out for the United States, but the British ask for all of these, please, but not for long—only for the first few weeks of supply. They want to send them to a region in the Mediterranean where they are badly needed, and they point out with cogency that they are sure to see plenty of service there. If there are 'bugs' in the design, it is argued, there is great advantage for the United States Army in promptly learning about these under active service conditions before thousands of such tanks are manufactured. The British kindly offer us the same chance to test our new weapon that the Germans and Italians eagerly arrogated to themselves in Spain, and this remark applies to other things than tanks.

"5. Air fields to train pilots, unarmed and inexperienced, in a country where out of any cloud may pop a German fighter presents certain difficulties. Such a country is England. This was foreseen and the reservoir of pilots in training was decreed to be Canada, but it gets very cold in Canada. In fact, for many months the type of training necessary for fighting pilots cannot be carried on there at all. The British would like the ues of air fields for training pilots in Texas and Southern California. Training planes could be turned over to them there and would not have to be sent abroad.

"6. Two hundred and fifty thousand more Lee-Enfield rifles."

Mr. Balderston sees Great Britain as America's friend "fighting alone" and protecting the United States while she does so.

"It is neighborly to give him whatever help you happen to have available," he declared, "and if this involves risk for yourself, to take that risk in the interest of sound strategy. . . ."

Mr. Churchill said last week that 2,000,000 soldiers armed with rifles now stand ready in Britain, Mr. Balderston recalled.

U. S.-British Navy Union Vital To World Peace, Yarnell Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The United States and Britain must work together for mutual self-defense if the world is to be returned to a peaceful condition, in the opinion of Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, who retired last November as commander of the American Asiatic Squadron and who today has accepted the Chairmanship of the American Committee for Chinese Industrial Co-operatives here.

The united seapower of Britain and the United States could end German and Japanese aggression, Admiral Yarnell declared in an interview, making the point that Germany cannot triumph until it can launch itself on the ocean. Recalling the history of Napoleon, who conquered Europe, only to be broken by British seapower, he said that unless Germany can break through the ocean, it must continue to live under wartime restrictions and quotas.

"If we are to aid Britain, its the sooner the better from a practical standpoint," Admiral Yarnell continued. "If Germany is defeated, the United States won't need a two-ocean navy. Nor does the rise of air power make any difference in this conclusion. Air power is something to be used in conjunction with sea power."

All One War

Admiral Yarnell, who commanded the Asiatic Squadron during the tense days when the United States Gunboat Panay was sunk in the Yangtze and when Japanese shell fragments dropped on American warships in Shanghai harbor, stressed that the war in the Far East and the war in Europe was in reality "all one war."

Consequently, the United States, as well as Britain, was vitally concerned with the outcome of the battle in each area, he held, as shown by the State Department's warning to Japan on Indo-China on the one hand and the President's destroyer-air base deal with Britain on the other.

"Japan will not be pleased by the dispatch of American destroyers and American acquisition of British bases on the Atlantic Coast, evidencing as it does increased co-operation between the United States and the British Empire," he said. "Japan's program calls for taking over the entire Far East—Hainan and the Spratley Islands, and now the Dutch East Indies. Japan is moving cautiously, however, watching the United States and awaiting indications of the outcome of the war in Europe, for if Britain wins, it will be in a position to go into the Far East and take over its possessions again."

No Suitable Pacific Bases

Asked whether there are British bases in the Pacific beyond Hawaii which the United States could profitably use and should acquire, Admiral Yarnell held that there were no British islands there suitably located for bases.

The British, however, he said, would like to have the United States Navy join in the use and defense of their powerful base at Singapore. He viewed co-operation between the United States and Australia and New Zealand as possible starting points for general united defense moves between the United States and the British Empire in the Pacific Ocean.

Referring again to the argument that the wars raging on two sides of the globe are in reality one conflict, Admiral Yarnell declared that China, as one of the democratic nations fighting on the democratic side, deserved American assistance. The growth of industrial co-operatives, which are bolstering China's economy and its morale, must be encouraged, he said.

"Chinese industrial co-operatives are one of the most vigorous democratic movements in the world today," he continued. "By their means a free and peaceful people, deprived of their seacoast factory cities by invasion, marched across the mountains to their western provinces, much as the American pioneers traveled to the West. But there were perhaps 60,000,000 of these Chinese and they could not live on the country. They had to have industries at once.

New Economic System

"In one of the most heroic efforts in history, these people, lifting themselves by the bootstraps, created a new industrial system out of the simple materials they found at hand and the simple tools they could carry with them. They have created a truly democratic industry—small co-operative workshops which may be the foundation stone of a new movement for political democracy."

In two years, Admiral Yarnell said, 2,000 co-operatives have been founded, each of them employing from seven to 20 persons on the average. These factories in miniature, located in homes, ruined temples and even in caves, are manufacturing the local consumer's goods for the Chinese, who had been deprived of such commodities by the Japanese destruction of seacoast factories. Textiles, printing presses, flashlights, soap, leather goods and similar articles are manufactured.

The number of co-operatives, formed by natives, refugees from the coast and wounded soldiers, are rapidly growing, as one can be started with $50 to $200 in American money, he added. As of May, 1940, co-operatives in China have received $1,701,000 (Chinese) from friends of China throughout the world.

Members of the new Executive Board besides Admiral Yarnell include John H. Reisner, Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow, Frances Curtis, Dr. Claude Forkner, Dr. B. A. Garside, Dorothy McConnell, Roy Veatch and Richard J. Walsh. Representative from China is Ida Pruitt.

$1,000,000 N. Y. Graft Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Charging that a city-wide paving racket has defrauded the taxpayers of more than $1,000,000 in the last four years and obtained the payment of more than $750,000 in bribes to public officials, Special Prosecutor John Harlan Amen in Brooklyn today was working towards the institution of additional Grand Jury proceedings against the ring's operations in Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx.

Next week, according to Mr. Amen, the first city-wide Grand Jury investigation ever instituted simultaneously by a single law enforcement agency will open to consider the paving racket charges. While two extraordinary grand juries have been working with him in Brooklyn he has arranged to present evidence as well before the regular September Grand Jury to be impaneled in Queens County and before the regular September Grand Jury in New York County.

More than 30 contracting firms, doing a gross business of more than $5,000,000 in the four year period and receiving in that time more than $9,000,000 worth of paving contracts from the offices of the various Borough Presidents and the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury, were involved in the racket, Mr. Amen charged. The syndicate, he said, operated similarly to the Brooklyn combine which was exposed in the indictment on April 29 of 11 contracting firms and eight persons.

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Monday evening, Sept. 23, 6:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m).

Tuesday noon, Oct. 15, 12:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m).

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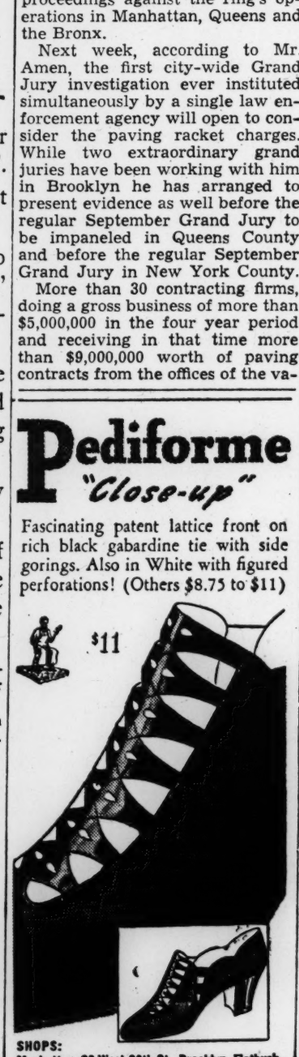

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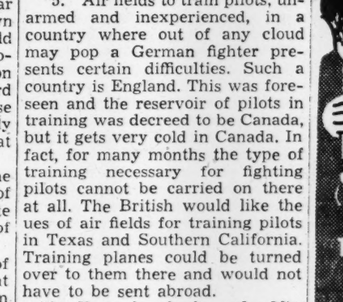

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S	A	R	D		T	O	T	O		P	A	C		
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Are Vote Polls Accurate? Answer Is Yes—And No

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — A question frequently raised in Washington is the degree of accuracy of the polls of public opinion in forecasting the results of the Presidential election. These polls at the present show President Roosevelt leading slightly in the popular vote and Wendell L. Willkie considerably ahead in the Electoral College vote.

Polls of public opinion are newcomers in American affairs and probably do something toward shaping opinion as well as recording it. A poll which consistently shows that one side or the other is ahead is apt to capture the "me-too" vote for the leading candidate. There seem to be people in every community who want to be on the winning side and to have the prestige that comes from picking a winner.

The Gallup Poll four years ago successfully forecast Mr. Roosevelt's victory over Alf M. Landon. It showed in some special contests and in specific geographical sections a considerable accuracy based on its final forecasts a few weeks before the election. But in its earlier forecasts, at the same distance from the election as this writing now is from Nov. 3, its polls—if used to forecast the final result—were unsatisfactory and incorrect. In fairness to the sponsors of the poll, they constantly iterate that their analysis is of the supposed state of public opinion at the time and not as to the future.

Campaign a Disappointment

As of Sept. 6, 1936, the Gallup Poll showed 20 states, carrying 275 electoral votes for Mr. Landon, and 28 states, with 256 electoral votes for President Roosevelt. There is no way of proving, one way or another, the contention that this was accurate if the election had been taken then. Political writers generally agree that Mr. Landon's 1936 campaign was a disappointment, and that he lost support as the campaign proceeded. The fact is that on Sept. 6, 1936, the poll gave him 20 states whereas two months later on Nov. 3 he carried in reality only two, and it gave him 275 electoral votes in September whereas he really got only eight.

The Gallup Poll adjusted itself to what it recorded as the waning of Mr. Landon's support, and an equivalent fortnightly diminution of his states and electoral votes. By Nov. 1, on the final Gallup Poll, it indicated an overwhelming Roosevelt landslide. This was borne out in fact though the poll did not completely compass it. Landon supporters in the campaign bitterly inveighed against the Gallup authorities. Many people agreed that reiteration of the unfavorable figures in the final weeks of the campaign did Mr. Landon no good, although it seems likely that he was doomed in any case.

For comparative consideration with today's situation, the wide change that may take place in a "poll of public opinion" within two months is set down. Of course there is no way of knowing whether public opinion really made this 1936 change, or whether methods of taking the poll were not sensitive enough to catch the basic feeling of the voters, until it had become unmistakable to all in the final hours.

1936 Gallup Presidential Poll

	States for Landon	States for Roosevelt	Electoral Votes for Landon	Electoral Votes for R'svlt
Sept. 6	20	28	275	256
Sept. 13	20	28	275	256
Sept. 20	19	29	239	292
Sept. 27	19	29	239	292
Oct. 4	17	31	225	306
Oct. 11	17	31	225	306
Oct. 18	13	35	141	390
Oct. 25	12	36	141	390
Nov. 1	7	41	42	489
Actual Poll	2	46	8	523

To many correspondents it has seemed odd that so drastic a revision of popularity occurred as is represented in the last seven days of the Gallup Poll. Represented in electoral votes it meant a switch of 100 from one side to the other at the last minute. This figure is all the more interesting comparatively, since a majority in the Electoral College is only 266.

It is indicated that too quick a reliance on such a poll, as an ultimate index of the result of a contest several months off is dangerous. It may point the direction of a trend "if the election were held today." But there is no official means of proving that. In 1940 the Gallup Poll indicates a close race as it did inaccurately at the start of 1936. The Aug. 4, 1940, poll gave 24 States to Mr. Roosevelt and 24 States to Mr. Willkie, with the popular vote slightly favoring the former and the electoral vote the latter. But many correspondents accept these figures, one way or another, until further time has passed. It may be close or it may not be close at all. Just what the public is really thinking, deep in its heart, is hard to guess. Later on the poll may be able to tell more correctly, as in 1936.

Night Session on Conscription Bill

© Harris & Ewing

A New View of the Capitol

Before the United States Senate voted for a bill to draft men for a year's training in the Army in the ages between 21 and 30, inclusive, debates were held at night in order to expedite the measure.

The House is still considering the age question, with final vote expected within a short time. This action is the first in American history of conscription legislation in times of peace.

Court Action on Antipicket Law Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Labor's race to establish, through the courts, the unconstitutionality of Oregon's Anti-Picketing Law has been flagged down to a stop for the summer, at least The decision on the case expected to be handed down from the Oregon State Supreme Court before adjournment turned into a court order for a reargument of the case.

The order calling for a reargument, which will be heard on Sept. 9, when the high court convenes for the fall calendar, came as a surprise to representatives of both groups opposing the act and business men defending it. The court had promised a decision late in the spring, but a decision was deferred without any reason being given.

It is believed by many people here that the court was divided on the question being argued and, in view of the fact that two of the justices were absent at the first hearing, the decision was made to present the entire argument before a full court.

Failure of the court to bring out a decision on the situation prevented either the labor groups or business organizations favoring such legislation from putting through referendums on the fall ballot in an effort to overcome a court defeat. The deadline for filing of referendum petitions has passed.

Since the law's inception, when it was voted into power by a large majority at the November, 1938, general election, it has been forced to stand trial in several courts to determine the legality of its status Several lower court tests were made on sections of the law before it was finally brought before the Oregon Circuit Court upon charges of unconstitutionality by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. A three-judge court unanimously declared the law to be constitutional, resulting in the labor organizations appealing the decision to the Oregon Supreme Court.

Both factions arguing the case, the business men defending and the unions opposing, have declared that, in case of an adverse decision from the Oregon high court the case would be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Since the law's passage one thing has been apparent to all residents of this State. There have been no labor disturbances of any description in the near two years the law has been in force.

West Coast Rallying to Aid Of British Evacuee Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The urgent need for quickly finding homes and raising funds to care for thousands of children in England, Scotland and Wales, was brought home to the people of the West Coast by Marshall Field III and his coworkers at meetings held in San Francisco and Los Angeles recently.

Mr. Field, President of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc., at a luncheon meeting of welfare workers at the St. Francis Hotel made an appeal on behalf of unsponsored children, those who have no friends or relatives in this country who will provide homes for an indefinite period, or may not be financially able to come here as visitors with a parent or guardian. Approximately 200,000 of these children have been registered by their parents. The task has hardly begun, he said; acceleration of aerial warfare over the British Isles is hastening the mass evacuation overseas, and the work must be speeded up accordingly.

Of the $5,000,000 which the Committee expects to raise for the entire country, $66,200 was set as the quota for San Francisco. The local Community Chest, of which Leroy Kitts is executive director, will assist in receiving funds and in directing inquirers to the proper persons in the various communities. A local committee under the direction of C. O. G Miller has been organized to work directly with Mr. Field's Committee and with those local welfare agencies designated to raise funds and find homes for the children.

Eric Biddle, executive director of the Committee, explained something of the ramifications of the work of bringing these children to this country, locating them in homes and seeing that follow-up work is properly carried out.

Established public and private welfare agencies in communities which meet the requirements of the Committee, may be designated to investigate sponsors and homes offered to these children. Care of evacuee children must meet the standards of the United States Children's Bureau.

Mrs. Mary T. Denman, Director of the Division of Field Clearance, explained that the work of her Division is to co-ordinate the work of local units of the United States Committee with the Committee's work.

22 Convicts Recaptured

COLUMBIA, La., Sept. 5 (AP)—Twenty-two out of 36 convicts who escaped from the Arkansas Prison Farm Monday had been recaptured or killed today, but scattered groups of the felons are being pursued in Arkansas and Louisiana.

'Let's Go!' Willkie Tells G. O. P. Chiefs

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 5 (AP)—Exactly two months before the Presidential election, Wendell L. Willkie called on Republican leaders from 22 states today to "get an aggressive, organized campaign under full steam."

He invited nearly 100 national committeemen, committeewomen and state chairmen to discuss organization problems with him over heaping plates of fried chicken, cream gravy and mashed potatoes —his favorite menu.

The meeting was described in advance by the Republican Presidential nominee as the largest of its kind planned for this year. It was designed primarily to cover states outside the solid South which he will not visit in his forthcoming Western tour.

"This campaign is not an ordinary one," said Mr. Willkie in a brief talk prepared for the luncheon. "It is a crusade for national unity, rehabilitation of the domestic economy and building of national defense."

He explained to reporters, however, that the gathering was not intended basically to consider party policy but to "get the party organization into high gear."

National Chairman Joseph W. Martin sent word at the last minute that Congressional duties would keep him in Washington, but John Hamilton, the National Committee's Executive Director, was among those coming here for the meeting. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, an unsuccessful contender for the Presidential nomination, also accepted an invitation.

Mr. Willkie asked as many of the group as possible to talk with him individually, but to all he extended this message:

"Go back to your states and have meetings with your county leaders. Then get them to have similar meetings with precinct workers.

"I have received fine reports from various parts of the country of tremendous enthusiasm and interest. But that is not enough. There must be organization in Nation, State, county and precinct."

Mr. Willkie will meet tomorrow with Midwest farm editors. He talked yesterday with 57 members of the labor division of the Michigan Republican Committee. Leslie Butler of Lansing, Republican State Chairman, told reporters that two thirds of the group "undoubtedly voted for Roosevelt in 1936."

"I was glad to see," Mr. Willkie said afterward, "that they understood what really is involved in this campaign—the preservation of our American way and free enterprise under which both labor and capital prosper."

C. L. Daniels of Grand Rapids, announcing that the delegation had pledged full support to the Republican candidate, said Mr. Willkie told the closed meeting that he was "opposed to conscription of labor or Government supervision of labor unions."

"He granted the right of labor to organize," Mr. Daniels added, "and said that it was one that could not be taken away without Government control, to which he is opposed."

Willkie Wins Pew's Support; Pennsylvania in G. O. P. 'Bag'?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5—The political coolness between Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, and Joseph N. Pew, Jr., wealthy Pennsylvania Republican leader, is in a fair way to be patched up, according to persons in a position to be informed. They declared that Mr. Pew's cooperation was now assured and that Pennsylvania would be in the Willkie column when the 1940 votes were counted.

Mr. Pew is credited with having spent $2,000,000 to rebuild the Republican Party in his ambition to drive all New Dealers from power, and in 1938, the Arthur H. James gubernatorial ticket of his sponsoring swept the "Little New Deal" of George H. Earle out of office in Pennsylvania. Mr. Pew then fathered the move to make Governor James the presidential nominee of the Republican national convention in June in a battle royal which made the Pennsylvania industrialist a last-ditch opponent of the Willkie nomination and noticeably late in boarding that band wagon.

When Mr. Willkie moved immediately after the convention to coalesce his opposition in a solid-front campaign advisory council, Mr. Pew remained moodily in his tent, with Mr. Willkie admitting to reporters that he had not heard from the Pennsylvania leader on his harmony program, but adding that for his part that was "only half of it."

This is now merely water under the bridge, it was said in high Willkie quarters here today, where it was learned that Mr. Willkie has had a friendly telephone talk with Mr. Pew from the nominee's Indiana headquarters, and is planning a week-end at the Pew farm near Philadelphia. Further evidence of the reconciliation was had this week when Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., eastern director of the Republican National Committee, and John W. Hanes, a leader of the Democratic bolt to the Willkie ticket, conferred with Mr. Pew before going to the nominee's campaign organization conference at Rushville, Ind., today.

Influences in the peace-making were said to be William H. Harman, Executive Vice-President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and head of the Associated Willkie Clubs of Pennsylvania, and Governor James, who has already brought Mr. Willkie tidings that Pennsylvania will be Republican territory this election.

Cash for Willkie

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said after a White House conference yesterday that Wendell L. Willkie could get more financial support than President Roosevelt in the Presidential campaign because "all the wealth of the Country is behind Willkie—that is, the misguided wealth."

Mr. Flynn talked with newsmen after giving Mr. Roosevelt his first report on election prospects since he took over the Democratic Chairmanship from James A. Farley.

G. O. P. Divided

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Republican leaders disagreed today over President Roosevelt's exchange of 50 World War destroyers for naval and air bases in British possessions.

Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., eastern campaign manager for Wendell Willkie, denounced the deal as "the act of a dictator." Saying he was voicing his personal views, Mr. Pryor declared in an interview in New York:

"The great issue involved is that it is the first step toward taking us into the war without consulting the representatives of the people."

Chinese 'Scream Bombs'

CHICAGO (AP)—C. Martin Wilbur, Curator of Chinese Archaeology at the Field Museum of Natural History, says noise-making weapons are old stuff.

Even as "scream bombs" are used in modern warfare, he related, the ancient Chinese fitted the heads of arrows with air chambers so that they whined in flight and frightened their foes.

Greenland Mines Held Under Patrol Of U. S. Coast Guard

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Brooklyn Eagle says four heavily-armed United States coast guard vessels manned by 500 men have established a protective patrol over Greenland's cryolite mines, the world's only commercial source of the important mineral used in refining aluminum.

Coincident with the disclosure, the State Department in Washington today forbade officers and crew members of the cutter Comanche, which returned from the Greenland patrol yesterday, to talk about their work, according to the paper.

The Eagle says the cutters Comanche, George W. Campbell, Northland and Duane have been based at Ivigtut, southwest of Greenland, since June 1 to protect the valuable mines, which produce a metal used in extracting aluminum from bauxite ore, making it valuable to the airplane industry.

'Graft Broker' Tells Of Detroit Tribute

DETROIT, Sept. 5 (AP)—A witness who called himself a "graft broker" testified in Circuit Court yesterday that he handled more than $300,000 in tribute paid by law-breakers to Detroit police and public officials in three years.

Raymond W. Boettcher, ousted police inspector, said he served as "broker" for the Police Department and former Mayor Richard W. Reading.

He received the money, Mr. Boettcher asserted, from handbooks, policy houses and police officers who paid from $2,700 to $3,500 apiece for promotions.

Mr. Boettcher testified at an examination to determine if Mr. Reading and about 150 other defendants will be held for trial on a grand jury indictment accusing them of conspiring to protect illegal handbooks.

Mr Boettcher was dismissed from the police force after a special grand jury charged that official protection was given vice and gambling in Detroit.

Flynn Answered

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—R. S. Wallace, President of the Central Illinois Light Company, said yesterday the company, an operating subsidiary of the Commonwealth & Southern System, "has never had any strike or other labor trouble" while an American Federation of Labor union official said the concern's "labor policy has been and is 100 per cent satisfactory."

The statements were issued by the offices of the Commonwealth & Southern System, formerly headed by Wendell L. Willkie, in reply to assertions made Monday by Edward J. Flynn, National Democratic Chairman.

Of the Peoria Company, Mr. Flynn said "Mr. Willkie's Central Illinois Light bought guns and tear gas shells."

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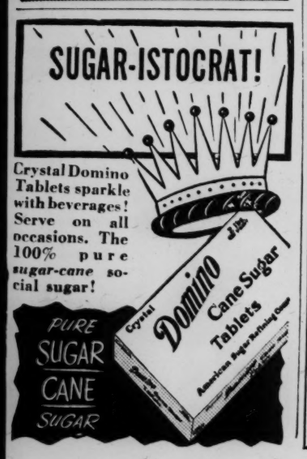

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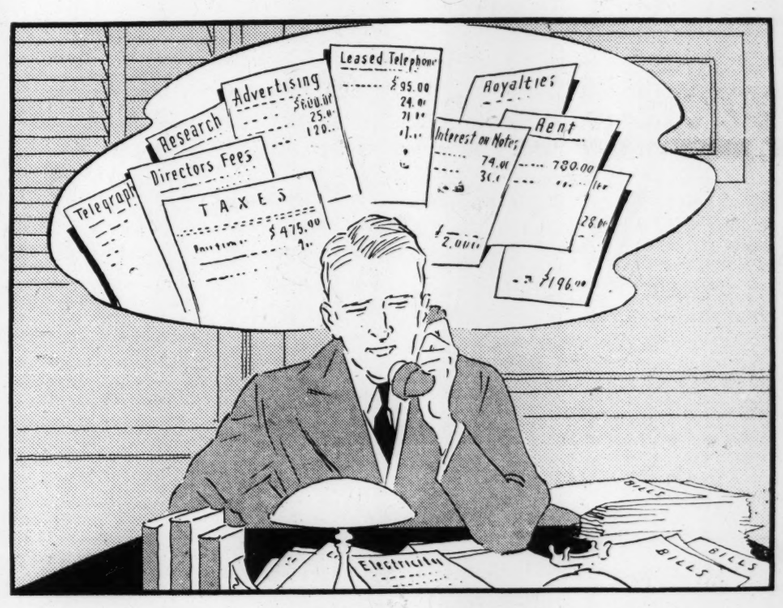

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THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

Nazis Fail to Intensify Raids

By the Associated Press

Germany apparently failed to intensify to any great extent its daily bombing raids on England today, although heavy German air waves, coming from many directions and aimed at widely-scattered objectives, penetrated to the outskirts of London.

Britain, bolstered today by the arrival of the largest contingent of Canadian troops yet to land in England, awaited the promised air raid intensification, mentioned by Reichsführer Hitler in his speech yesterday. But reports of damage and casualties and of the number of fighting planes involved indicated that any substantial increase in the size of the German raiding forces had failed to develop.

Continuing their daily attacks on England, German bombers rained explosives on towns ranging from the Northwest, Midlands, and Southeast regions. The Air Ministry stated that preliminary reports indicated that gas and water mains were broken during the attack in the Northwest. But no great harm was done in London, it said.

Five German raiders were reported to have been shot down over England towns this afternoon, making the day's unofficial total 14.

54 Raiders Bagged

Reports received up to 10.30 p. m. last night indicated that 54 German aircraft had been destroyed in air battles during yesterday, the Air Ministry announced.

German air raiders who returned to their home bases after forenoon raids on southeastern England today reported they shot down 20 British planes in numerous air battles. Five German planes are missing, informed sources said.

British R. A. F. bombers meanwhile dropped high explosives on the Berlin area in a two-hour attack, damaging a big electric works at Spandau, nine miles from the heart of the Capital, and an Army warehouse.

Apparently at the same time that the R. A. F. bombers were over Berlin, German bombers were carrying out simultaneous raids over the industrial Midlands and the Southwest.

The night raiders appeared in many areas of England, including London, where one of the greatest antiaircraft barrages of the war met a few planes which succeeded in passing the outer defenses.

Little damage was reported, however, except in two towns in the northwest and one town in the southwest.

A southwest coast area underwent its most intensive attack of the war with eight hours of continuous bombing and antiaircraft fire before daybreak.

London's antiaircraft opened up with the heaviest barrage yet lifted above the Capital. Only a few Nazi bombers apparently passed the outer defenses.

Late into the night, British coastal guns, including the Dover batteries, and the Royal Air Force combined in attacking the French Coast, apparently striking at gun emplacements from which the Germans have shelled Dover.

Rome's Claims

ROME, Sept. 5 (AP)—A series of naval and air engagements with British forces in which Italian MAS (motor torpedo boats) participated "successfully" was reported in Africa and the Mediterranean by the Italian High Command today.

It told of British air and naval bombardments of Italian bases in the Dodecanese Islands, off the coast of Turkey, and Italian attacks on three British naval and merchant ship formations.

Six British naval ships, including two cruisers, were damaged by aerial bombs in two of these actions, the High Command said, and 17 British planes destroyed in this and other combats.

In addition, an Italian torpedo boat "successfully attacked" a British cruiser and two destroyers, the Italian communiqué said, and Italian planes "seriously hit" a British merchant ship.

Italian losses were listed as one MAS boat, and four planes.

The action ranged from off the coast of Algeria in the western Mediterranean, through the Ægean to the Red Sea.

Slight damage to dwellings and wounding of a few of the civilian population was caused before dawn yesterday by a naval bombardment of the Island of Scarpanto, southernmost of the larger of the Dodecanese Islands in the Ægean, the communiqué said. A British attack by two bomber formations on airfields at Gadurra and Marizza, in the same islands, resulted in the wrecking of two Italian planes on the ground.

This action, the Italians said, was set off when their air force pursued a large British merchant convoy in the Ægean. It was followed by five successive bombings in 10½ hours of the British Fleet which attacked the Dodecanese, and by spirited assaults by Italian torpedo boats.

The MAS boat attacks were against a naval formation of a cruiser and two destroyers in the Strait of Caso, southwest of the Island of Scarpanto, the communiqué said.

Nazi Sea Claims

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP)—Six British destroyers have been sunk recently by U-boat and torpedo boat flotillas, the High Command said today.

A special communiqué said a destroyer of the Imogen class (1,370 tons) was sunk by a torpedo boat flotilla in an attack yesterday on a British convoy from which 39,000 tons of shipping were sunk.

The regular communiqué said three more destroyers, the Esk and Express of the 1,375-ton Eclipse class, and the Ivanhoe of the 1,370-ton Intrepid class, had been newly sunk by German submarines, which also took a toll of 27,000 tons of merchant shipping from one "strongly protected" convoy. These were "besides two destroyers which were reported sunk by German submarines Sept. 2."

In London an Admiralty communiqué admitted that the destroyers Ivanhoe and Esk had been sunk by enemy torpedoes or mines.

Apart from thees two, the communiqué stated, no other British destroyer has been sunk, although one destroyer, the Express, was damaged, but is safely in port.

[Britain has admitted the loss of 32 destroyers in the war, but with replacements and the addition of the 50 destroyers acquired in a naval base-destroyer trade with the United States is believed by observers to have 200 or more available for use in convoying shipping, repelling invasion and guarding her scattered Empire.]

Meanwhile in Stockholm the newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported last night about 3,900 German troops had been drowned Sept. 2 in the torpedoing and sinking of a German transport by a British submarine in the Kattegat, entrance to the Baltic Sea.

Utah Democrats Pick New Dealer In Place of King

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 5 (AP)—Representative Abe Murdock, ardent New Dealer, today was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, following Utah's first major primary election.

By a better than 3-to-1 plurality Representative Murdock had not only beaten the veteran Senator, William H. King, but established a State majority over the Senator and Delbert Draper, former State Chairman, who ran third.

Senator King is completing his fourth six-year term in the Senate. Representative Murdock is serving his fourth two-year term in the House. While the Representative's record shows consistent support of the Rooseve't program, Senator King has differed with the President on some of his major policies.

On the Republican side, Philo T. Farnsworth, Jr., Salt Lake attorney who helped frame the national platform, ran well ahead of his three opponents but still faced the probability of a run-off battle on Oct. 1 with Oscar W. Carlson, Salt Lake attorney.

Henry D. Moyle, regarded as the State Administration candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and Herbert B. Maw, who lost the 1936 convention nomination to Gov. Henry H. Blood, seemed destined also to go into the second primary. The other three men in the race, however, drew enough votes to seriously threaten Mr. Maw's majority lead.

Republican voters also put their gubernatorial contest into the run-off, with Former Representative Don Colton and Reed Stevens of Salt Lake City as the probable contenders.

Both Republican congressional races and the first district Democratic battle also were due for a runoff.

Violin 'Planted' By Colorado Farmer

AURORA, Colo. (AP)—A. H. Kramer, a farmer, is proud of his farming ability but prouder still of his talent with musical instruments.

"I am," he says, "the first man on record who planted a tree, watched it grow, saw it begin to die, cut it down and from the wood built a violin, which I'll enter in any contest of quality and tone."

The tree was planted years ago. Mr. Kramer's children, now grown, played in the shade of it.

He had no expert knowledge of violins, although he played that instrument and others.

Penguins Come to Town

© Fox

Evacuees of the War

Brighton, popular British seaside resort on the Channel, has been a repeated target for swarms of Nazi bombers since the Germans increased the tempo of the air warfare against the island fortress. The Government has evacuated most of its population to safer places. The evacuation has extended even to Brighton's famous aquarium, one of the main attractions of the seaside resort. Among the evacuees were the aquarium's penguins. And here they are taking a bit of a bite at their refuge in the London Zoo.

Little Damage Reported In Nazi Raids on Midlands

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 5 (AP)—Despite heavy attacks by Nazi bombers, the Midlands—England's industrial area and center of its war production—appears to have suffered only slight damage.

Newspapermen recently completed a survey of Birmingham and its surrounding industrial area, and they have estimated roughly that the output for the whole area has been reduced no more than 5 per cent.

Only two factories were seen that were so badly damaged that production ceased—and these were small plants.

While others have been hit during the last three weeks of intensive night raids, the damage appears to have been comparatively small and production has continued almost uninterrupted. This estimate is based on observation of the damage done by bombs to essential parts of works and on talks with workmen; no Chamber of Commerce figures or Government information.

In fact, the survey was made not only without official guidance but without official knowledge. A car was hired and the local driver stopped at any plant which had been bombed. The damage was checked and the workmen talked to. Many of them had worked right through the raids.

There was not a single bombed factory, and not more than 20 damaged houses in the Birmingham area.

Because of military secrecy it is impossible to name individual factories.

An underforeman of a factory which was bombed three weeks ago said two bombs "landed square on us." There was a gaping hole in the roof of one shed and all the windows of another were blown out. But the plant was working at full speed.

"The first week after we got ours, production dropped a little under normal," the underforeman said. "But the next week we were 33⅓ per cent above normal, and we are sticking there."

At another factory, the Nazi bombers scored five hits. One destroyed a warehouse with about four hours' output in it. Others made craters in the ground, breaking windows with the force of the explosions.

Workmen of this factory estimated they were about 10 per cent below normal production.

There has been considerable damage in residential areas, particularly in the slums and workers' houses around some of the factories.

Only a few of Birmingham's 1,000,000 inhabitants have been killed by bombs during these three weeks. A few hundred were left homeless after the first heavy bombing, during which several rows of houses were demolished.

People began leaving town then, but nearly all of them are back. However, some still pile mattresses in their cars and sleep in the open country, returning in the morning.

The Midlands are apparently too far inland for German fighter escorts to reach during the day, so single bombers carry out raids at night.

There have been some direct hits in the center of Birmingham. One was on a small factory, another on a public market building.

Typical of the reaction was a sign chalked on the ruins of one of the stalls:

"Fred Yates fish shop. Burnt but not broke. Business as usual next door."

Indo-China's Military Status No Match for Japan's Thrusts

By the Associated Press

With the French empire lacking central control due to the motherland's surrender to the Axis powers, Indo-China has little strength to oppose the latest powerful, expanding thrusts of Japan.

Indo-China is France's largest possession in Asia, with an area of 281,000 square miles, nearly as large as France and Britain combined. It lies at Asia's southeastern corner, about 750 miles west of the Philippine Islands across the China Sea, with China on the north and Thailand (Siam) on the west. It is the Orient's richest rice granary.

Not more than 150 miles away lies the Chinese Island of Hainan, which the Japanese seized in 1939. Chinese reports have insisted that Hainan was being made a base for operations against Indo-China.

France gained its foothold in Indo-China in 1862 when Cochin-China was ceded to it. This section, containing Saigon, the capital, is rated as a French colony. The rest of Indo-China is made up of four protectorates—Annam, Cambodia, Tonking, and Laos—over which France extended her rule between 1863 and 1907.

France's forces in Indo-China have been considerably reinforced since the Japanese seizure of Hainan, but even so they are hardly a match for an expedition such as Japan—with the third largest navy in the world—could send.

The normal army garrison is three devisions—some 50,000 men including auxiliary units—but most of these are the native Annamites, not known as strong fighters. Naval units in Indo-China waters include only destroyers, with perhaps a cruiser or two.

Tokyo sources heard recently that part of the French navy, including six destroyers, was en route to Indo-China, but such reinforcement would be negligible against Japan's fleet of battleships and heavy cruisers.

The normal land garrison includes two regiments of French colonial infantry—sometimes Foreign Legion units—two battalions of the Foreign Legion, two artillery regiments, two flying squadrons, two gendarme detachments, and six native infantry regiments.

In the past year there have been recurring rumors of Japanese construction work there, air bases and naval forts.

Fewer than 50,000 Europeans live in French Indo-China.

Japan Agrees To New Parley On Indo-China

HONG KONG, Sept. 5 (AP)—The French Consulate here gave out today that French and Japanese authorities probably would settle by negotiation their Indo-China differences, which had threatened to take a serious turn.

Japanese Army representatives in Hanoi, French Indo-China capital, were said to have withdrawn demands for immediate use of the colony's main port of Haiphong as a base for operations against China and the Indo-China Railway for transportation of Japanese troops.

What the Japanese want most now is the right to transport troops and supplies over the French Indo-China Railway into Yunnan Province for a drive against Chinese-held Yunnanfu, key city of Southwest China.

It was said the firm stand of the Indo-China Administration forced the Japanese to modify their demands, and "more normal" negotiations would be resumed immediately. The Japanese were said to have presented a "virtual ultimatum" originally.

Resumption of Shipping

The Consulate said regular air and sea shipping from Hong Kong to Indo-China, which was suspended several days ago as the crisis grew, would be resumed today.

The spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office said he had received only fragmentary reports of the internal situation in Indo-China, where there is a revolt against the Vichy Government, adding: "I hope the situation will be settled."

This spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, said he doubted that Japanese authorities in Indo-China had delivered an ultimatum, although he said Gen. Issaku Nishihara, head of a mission which had been regulating shipment of supplies to China through Indo-China, had "wide powers" to act at his own discretion.

Ban on Trade Lifted

General Nishihara was recalled from French Indo-China last month to confer with Japanese Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye. Officials in the French colony had hailed the departure as a sign that tension would be eased. It came a month after the French capitulation to Japan's demands that the border between French Indo-China and China be sealed to the movement of supplies.

A temporary ban on Chinese export trade, which the Japanese had been demanding for a month, had been lifted by French Indo-China officials, and a momentary breathing spell in Japanese moves against the French possession was indicated.

However, recently Japan has renewed its pressure on Indo-China, this time apparently making the more stringent demand that Japanese troops be allowed to cross the territory.

In some quarters it was said that Japanese officials had now declined to negotiate with the Vichy Government of Marshal Pétain, and were dealing directly with Admiral Jean Decoux, who was recently appointed by the Pétain Government as Governor-General of the Indo-China colony, in succession to Gen. Georges Catroux, who is believed to be in sympathy with the Free France movement under Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Berlin Sounded Out

Brisk exchanges followed through diplomatic channels. Vichy, in turn, sounded out Berlin and the Japanese still got nothing but negative answers.

An informant said the question remained as to the possibility of Adolf Hitler desiring to preserve all bargaining advantages for an ultimate wider settlement with Japan, perhaps embracing Batavia, in the Netherlands East Indies.

There also was speculation as to whether the Germans themselves might be viewing this area as a possible pivot for any future campaign against Britain's great Singapore naval base.

Chinese reports from Hong Kong yesterday said the Chungking Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had reached an agreement with authorities at Saigon, Indo-China, regarding measures to be taken in event of a Japanese invasion.

Governor General Decoux, newly appointed by the Vichy Government, was said to have assured Chungking that under no circumstances would Japanese armed forces be permitted to pass through Indo-China or establish bases there.

The Japanese fleet was reported to be cruising outside Indo-China waters, blockading the entire northeast coast. Meanwhile yesterday Haiphong was a hive of activity, with French and native troops mobilized and manning all defense positions along the coast. Preparations were beind made to remove French women and children from towns along the coast.

Shanghai itself meanwhile became virtually an armed camp as authorities acted to prevent possible terrorist outbreaks in the French Concession and the International Settlement.

Hart Returns

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, arrived here unexpectedly yesterday amid reports of imminent fast-breaking developments in the Far Eastern situation.

Attention of foreign military observers was concentrated on French Indo-China, where censorship obscured the situation following reports that the Japanese army had demanded immediate submission to demands for the right to move Japanese troops through the Colony and to use the port of Haiphong as a military base in the war against China.

Censors refused to deliver messages to Hanoi correspondents. Japanese military authorities here in Shanghai were silent on reports of the ultimatum, in which Indo-China officials were said to have been warned to yield or "take the consequences."

Admiral Hart arrived on the light cruiser Marblehead, apparently in order to keep in closer touch with developments. The Marblehead's trip to Shanghai had been scheduled previously, but Admiral Hart, who returned to Tsingtao from Shanghai only recently, decided to join the ship at the last moment.

Ortiz' Continuance in Office In Accord With People's Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—It is the apparent majority will of the Argentine people, widely and fervently demonstrated, that Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz continue as President of the Republic. Both Congress, in refusing his resignation, and Dr. Ortiz, in agreeing to carry on, were merely registering a decision already imposed by popular feeling.

It has been a common South American occurrence for the people to demand that a ruler resign, but seldom has there been a case, like this, where they have clamored that he remain in office. The explanation carries the story farther back than the Palomar land scandal, immediate cause of the political earthquake.

Dr. Ortiz took office three years ago from Gen. Agustin P. Justo. Dr. Ortiz was chosen to bring Argentina back to more democracy, a task beyond General Justo, not for any inherent failing but because he followed too closely upon the Uriburu military dictatorship that sprang up in the make of 1930's world economic crisis.

Conditions Influence

The choice — largely General Justo's—was confirmed by the elections, though these were manipulated by the Rightist parties in a national coalition. The Leftists complained, but they and the electorate generally were reconciled by the fact that the new President was a former member of the Radical Party. His honesty and ability were undisputed and it was rightly suspected that, although ostensibly a captive in the conservative camp, he maintained his liberal ideas.

The supporters of Dr. Ortiz were justified. He stood for "law and order" in the literal and not the dictatorial sense of the term. He annulled dishonest elections even when his own Government candidates won. He broke a corrupt Fascist control of Buenos Aires Province.

This vigorous championship of democracy, combined with a continuation of the economic statesmanship revealed previously as a Cabinet Minister, laid the foundations of popular confidence in President Ortiz. The Radicals were appeased and showed signs of Parliamentary co-operation. The Conservatives became suspicious and showed signs of revolt. Rumors spread of ideological divisions and government became more of a problem as the unexpected European war developments reduced export trade, a prime factor in Argentine prosperity.

Delayed Step

This was the position when ill health compelled Ortiz to seek rest. It was a step that should have been taken months before. The Vice-President, Dr. Ramon Castillo, assumed executive control. The Palomar scandal occurred during the interregnum and Dr. Ortiz came back to assume responsibility. He accepted a practically unanimous refusal of his resignation as confirmation of his moral authority, without which, as he declared, no person can truly govern.

President and Legislature, in speech and action, have shown there is a deeper and more significant issue raised by this unfortunate episode. Parliamentarians of every party recorded their unanimous determination to abide by constitutional methods which are the essence of democracy. The President conditioned his continuation in office on the maintenance and strengthening of the democratic regime.

The importance of this cannot be over-estimated. This formal reconsecration of democratic faith and practice must be read in conjunction with the frequently-circulated reports of Fascist tendencies in political and military circles. The full extent of these undemocratic trends has never been determined, but there is no dobut of an attempt by the dictatorially-inclined to exploit the Palomar scandal.

Democracy Defended

Argentines have repudiated a totalitarian initiative to represent corruption as a peculiar concomitant of democratic government. As President Ortiz stated to the Legislature, "the desire for dishonest gain is the result of human imperfection and not the consequence of any institutional order."

The Parliamentary investigation, carried to the fullest possible extremes, has proved to Argentines that the democratic regime has the means of exacting punishment for delinquency and that freedom of press and tribune insures that no abuse of power can be perpetuated.

Newspapers here have asked: In what totalitarian country would an investigation of this kind have been possible? And: What totalitarian regime could have withstood the glare of this purifying publicity?

The inference is correct. Argentine democracy has been purified by this unfortunate and dramatic episode. The country has rendered exemplary justice to its first citizen. The President has shown a high sense of duty and responsibility. The general rally to respect the fundamental institutions of the country has not been less impressive.

Strike Threat Off At Bomber Plant

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5 (AP)—Boeing Aircraft Company and the Aeronautical Mechanics Union of the American Federation of Labor today reported a "full agreement" on differences which threatened the big bomber producing plant with a strike closure last month.

"As a result," the company and union said in a joint statement, issued after a union meeting last night, "we are in a position to carry out effectively and without delay the needs of the national defense program for Boeing flying fortresses."

Maj. Sidney P. Simpson, aide to the Assistant Secretary of War, expressed gratification at the settlement "without the expense and delay of an arbitration."

'Pacific Next'

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Tokyo press today predicted joint British-American action in the Pacific as a result of the Western Hemisphere bases-destroyer deal and called upon Japan to be prepared.

The newspaper Kokumin, coupling this prediction with the situation in French Indo-China, reported the "stage is set for quick action" following a conference of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and an assistant chief of the General Staff.

This newspaper attributed the necessity for speed to "more intimate" relations between Britain and the United States. The fact that Britain had leased naval and air bases in the Western Hemisphere to the United States for 50 destroyers was taken as an indication that similar action would be taken in the Pacific next and therefore "Japan cannot ignore this new turn in connection with its southward policy."

Editorials in the newspapers Asahi and Yomiuri likewise saw joint British-American action in the Pacific as a logical consequence of the Atlantic deal.

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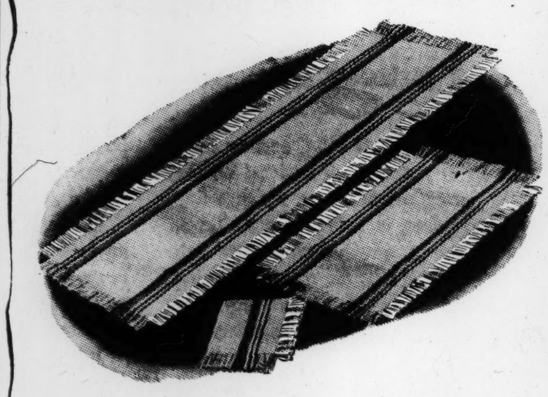

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French Morocco Stiffens Against Revolt

By the Associated Press

Gen. Auguste Nogues, Resident-General of French Morocco, has tightened control of that North African protectorate with a reorganization in the face of growing dissatisfaction in other parts of the French Empire which the Pétain Government charged was British-inspired.

The reorganization in Morocco involved reduction of territorial regions from 14 to 7. The official reason given for the change was that it would permit maximum exploitation of resources for export to the Motherland.

At the same time the Colonial Ministry has named M. Chazelas, heretofore Inspector General of Administrative Affairs for French West Africa, to replace General Eboue as Governor of rebellious Chad Territory in French Equatorial Africa.

The Pétain Government already had changed governors in the Cameroons mandate of West Africa and New Caledonia, in the southern Pacific, where rebellion is admitted, and in French Indo-China.

Revolt Reported Growing

But despite these measures the movement among French colonial possessions to desert the Pétain Government is growing.

The headquarters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of dissident French forces, announced Sept. 3 that the southern Pacific Isle of Tahiti had decided to continue in the war on the side of Britain.

General de Gaulle declared that other French islands in Oceania are expected to follow Tahiti's decision.

The Tahiti Governor was said to have been repudiated by the population and the Council of Three appointed to administer the islands.

Tahiti, about 2,000 miles south of Hawaii and about 2,200 miles northeast of New Zealand, is the largest of the French Society Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Its area is about 600 square miles. Its population in 1936 was 19,029 inhabitants.

In Wellington, New Zealand, Prime Minister Fraser announced that in a plebiscite held on Tahiti, and its fellow islands in Oceania, Moorea and Taumotu, 5,564 votes were cast for General de Gaulle compared with 18 for Marshal Pétain.

Vichy Noncommittal

Officials of the Pétain Government today not only refused to confirm foreign reports of revolt in the French West Indies, and Madagascar, but also the reported rebellion in the Pacific Island of Tahiti.

A flat denial was issued of reports of disturbances in Martinique, in the West Indies. But travelers reaching Puerto Rico from San Juan recently, said residents of the Island are demanding a plebiscite on whether they will support the Pétain Government or the "Free France" group headed by General de Gaulle in London.

General de Gaulle claims already to have obtained for Britain a 2,000-mile aerial "back hallway" by which they can reinforce and supply their army in Egypt.

De Gaulle's Claims

General de Gaulle announced on Sept. 2 that all French Equatorial Africa now was enrolled under his banner to continue the war against Germany and Italy.

The roll call was completed, he said, with receipts of a cable from the Governor-General of Gabun Province promising to adhere to his cause. The French mandated Cameroons and the provinces of Chad, Ubangi and Middle Congo previously had made similar promises.

The territory which General de Gaulle claims now is pledged to Britain's war cause consists of some 1,100,000 square miles, mostly jungle land, inhabited by about 6,000,000 persons, almost all natives.

There are no railroads across it but there are well-developed airports at Fort Archambault, in Ubangi, and Fort Lamy, in Chad. The British also would acquire use of the Atlantic coast ports of Douala and Libreville.

Vichy Annuls Law

VICHY, France, Sept. 5 (AP)—The French Government has annulled a 39-year-old law forbidding members of religious orders to organize for teaching or other purposes without specific approval by the State.

School Teachers of Canada 'Doing Bit' in War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ontario — From every part of the Dominion come reports of the active participation of school teachers in every phase of war work, seeking to keep alive both learning and democracy.

An impressive picture of war work done by Canadian teachers in both collective and individual effort was furnished in reports given the Canadian Teachers' Federation at its nineteenth annual meeting here recently.

Registration, Red Cross activities, refugee knitting, enlistment in active service and home defense—whenever the call comes, the teachers are ready to volunteer, said F. N. Stephen of Montreal in his presidential address.

Col. Wilfred Bovey, chairman of the education committee, Canadian Legion War service, also paid tribute to the teachers of Canada for their assistance, mostly voluntary, in aiding the committee to further the education of soldiers to enable them to qualify for advancement in the Army and also to prepare themselves to fill responsible positions in postwar years.

In British Columbia all members of the teaching profession have been asked to register with a view to determining their ability and experience, and during the last week in June more than 2,000 did so, it was reported. This registration provides a list for a central office to which all organizations requiring the services of teachers for war effort might apply.

Citizenship and Democracy

Teachers in Manitoba are conducting a survey to study effective methods of meeting the need for more intensive teaching of the value of British citizenship and the democratic system. A public school course in the value of democracy is being introduced in Saskatchewan schools this fall. Saskatchewan teachers have raised considerable money for purchase of tanks, and 1,600 volunteered their services to help in national registration.

Except in Alberta, where school was closed too early to bring the matter before the teachers, all Provinces reported a large enrollment of teachers for volunteer work on the national registration.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation decided to set up a committee in Ottawa to keep in close touch with officials of the Federal Government so that the teachers may be at all times informed of ways and means through which they may best contribute to Canada's war effort. Delegates were also urged to hand to the resolutions committee any proposals regarding furtherance of the war effort and the part teachers might play in it.

Test Booklets Planned

Recognizing the difficulty of having soldiers follow the school program of their own Province while on duty in Canada, and the practical impossibility of offering instruction overseas in the nine provincial curriculums, Colonel Bovey explained that plans have been formulated to provide a uniform curriculum for members of the armed forces and those about to enlist who require school-leaving certificates.

Presentation of the plan is to be made to the Deputy Ministers of Education at a meeting at Queen's University later this fall. A three-grade curriculum to take the student to the level of junior matriculation has been worked out, with subjects similar to those required in the main for high school graduation.

"Test-booklets" are being planned to eliminate bulky textbooks for the men. But on Canadian teachers for the most part will fall the work of conducting classes for the men, giving them tutorial assistance and marking correspondence and allotting credits. This work will have to be done voluntarily.

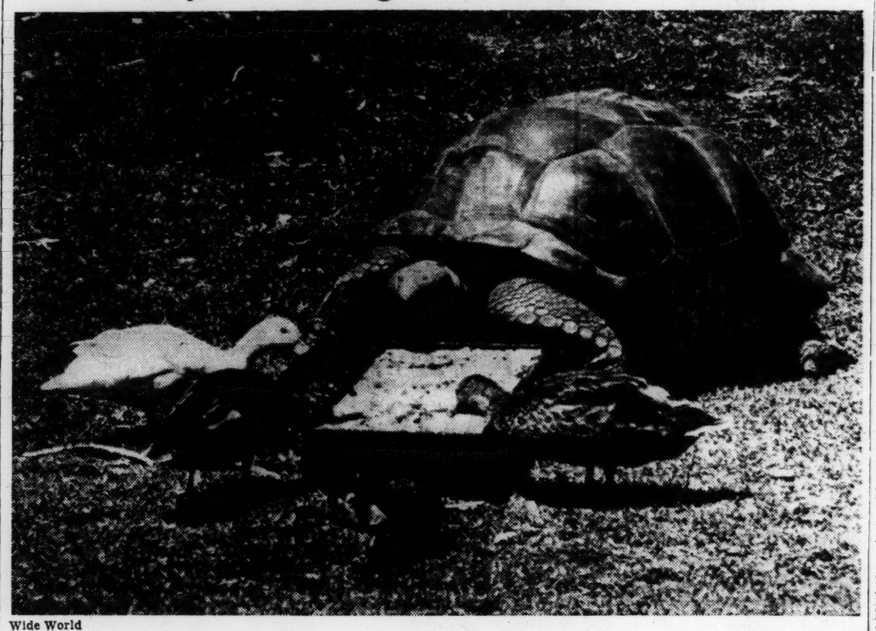
Average Salary Higher

Reports of better conditions and salaries were heard from all parts of the Dominion. The average contract salary for school teachers in rural districts has been raised from $485 in 1937-38 to slightly more than $700. Saskatchewan, in particular, shows a much improved picture with an amendment to the School Act which provides yearly salary of $700 from June 1, 1940.

"Education for democracy in war and peace" will be the theme of Education Week, to take place Nov. 10-16, the same time as that in the United States, when educationists endeavor to familiarize the general public with the work of the schools.

Miss Eleanor Anderson, Hamilton, was elected President for the coming year.

They're Strange Messmates, These



Wide World

When Dinner Bell Rings at Taronga Park, Sydney, Australia

A turtle may be slow in getting around but Bill, the giant tortoise, wasn't too slow in getting the biggest share of his dinner when these ducks tried to share it with him.

Danger Is Seen of New Nazi Gains in Hungary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Will the increase in power and prestige that Herr Hitler recently won in Southeast Europe give the Nazi movement new impetus in Hungary? The Hungarian Nazis have long been active and have come to be a rather potent force.

Ever since Dr. Bela von Imredy resigned the premiership he has been in conflict with Premier Count Paul Teleki's Government. Dr. Imredy's advocacy of a far more comprehensive land reform gives him and his followers the opportunity to threaten the Government at a very valuable point.

National Socialism first raised its head in Hungary during the three years' premiership, ending 1936, of Julius Gömbös. His marked sympathy for National Socialist Germany never reached practical manifestation on his agenda in his own country, but his "promises" of agrarian and constitutional reform evoked the intensification of bitter party dissension. This grew so strong that Premier Koloman Daranyi, succeeding in 1936, discovered a plethora of National Socialist movements stealing around the countryside.

Difficulty in dealing with them arose from the fact that their program, in principle, was considerably more appealing than that of the ruling administration. They seemed to offer advantages by enticing the landless section of the population with promises of revolutionary agrarian and electoral reform, the official and professional classes with the panacea of anti-Semitic legislation, and the revisionists with a hearty foreign policy. The brake was applied by the big landowners, the churches, the more orthodox Social Democrats, and the Jews.

The incorporation of Austria into the Reich brought Dr. Imredy into power. Premier Daranyi was represented as a weak manipulator of a dangerous situation, and he was superseded by the firmer tactician who had shown his paces in the Presidency of the Hungarian National Bank.

Spartan Czechs Fight On As Nazis Take and Take

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The plight of the Czech people who with spartan self-denial are asking American Czechs to send them no money or packages because of the heavy toll which the German agencies exact therefrom and who are resisting by silent and sometimes secret methods Germany's effort to strip their country of its riches in factories, food, forests and labor, was described today by Mrs. Mila Veger, Chairman of the Czechoslovak industrial art group here.

The true story of conditions in Czechoslovakia, Mrs. Veger said, "is coming gradually to Czechs in the United States, written between the lines in letters from relatives and friends in the German-occupied provinces and broadcast clandestinely from secret radios, of which she declared there were three operating from time to time in Prague.

"Few Czechs here send any money over there direct because the Germans would seize a great portion of it," she said. "Letters received from friends in Czechoslovakia guardedly ask that no food or packages be sent because of the 'cut' which the Germans would take in the transaction. It has been estimated that German agencies which operated in the Netherlands before it was overrun appropriated four fifths of the value in transactions where money was paid to have packages sent to Czechoslovak territory."

"There is very little that persons can do to alleviate conditions inside Czechoslovakia. The work for liberation must be done in the United States or in Britain," she said.

Describing the effects of the German occupation as reported by letter and secret radio, Mrs. Veger declared that workers by the tens of thousands had been carried away into the Reich, where they work in factories, on the roads or on farms. With the closing of the Czech universities, she said, thousands of young Czechs were without occupation.

Only the armament factories are working regularly in Czecho-Slovakia today, and this adds to unemployment hardships, Mrs. Veger reported.

The Czech sense of humor sometimes makes bearable what might otherwise be a source of friction, she continued, citing the German edict that conductors must call out all motorbus and trolley stops in German before they give the Czech names. This calling out provokes considerable laughter among the passengers, she said.

There is, however, no humor in the winter-food picture, she added, with harvests and fats carried away into the Reich in many instances, and with pigs and chickens registered so that a Gestapo permit is necessary before one of these animals may be slaughtered.

German wounded soldiers have in the recent past been sent to Czech hospitals, possibly to minimize the German population's contact with the war, Mrs. Veger continued. At the same time, reports received tell of German troops being quartered, not in Czech barracks, but in school and university buildings. This, she held, is due to German apprehension lest Czech pilots from Britain bomb the barracks which they know so well.

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BORDEN'S ASSOCIATED COMPANIES 1857

Nazis' War Pace Slows; Is There Hitch?

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 5—Germany has chosen to take the consummation of the Anglo-American destroyer deal with apparent calmness. Nevertheless, the pace of the war is being held up. Questions are being asked whether something has gone wrong with the German time schedule.

Is the situation still satisfactory to German military leaders? Are they merely waiting for the moment they consider most opportune to attempt the last stage of their campaign for military control of all Europe?

Some factors in the situation are unfavorable to Germany and might be affecting plans for an offensive against England.

The present unrest in the Balkans is undesirable for Germany if military operations in the west are to be undertaken soon. They threaten to disturb the regular arrival of oil and the food shipments from the southeast.

Then, too, current Russian activity is of sufficiently uncertain character to make Berlin keep a constantly watchful eye on the east. It is frankly admitted that German troop concentrations on that frontier, particularly in the southeast, have been strengthened since the capitulation of France.

Harvest's Sparseness Admitted

The tempo of American aid to England is certainly increasing.

The harvest in the Balkans as well as in Germany is known to be disappointing. The press has dealt factually with the Balkan harvest, admitting its sparseness, although the German harvest condition has not been officially recognized.

Nevertheless, German military strategy usually avoids the expected and the obvious. Nothing has contributed more to German successes of the past year than excessive optimism on the part of the Allies, based on the fact that Germany did not attack during the long months between the conquest of Poland and the Norwegian campaign.

Wishful thinking, leading to a false sense of security involving false estimates of the German preparations, paved the way for the stroke when it was finally delivered.

Invasion or Air Strain?

To begin with, it is by no means certain that German plans contemplate an attempted invasion of England this fall. Several neutral military authorities consider it possible that the German High Command plans to continue the present strategy of air and naval pressure indefinitely, on the assumption that the strain will by next spring have either worn down the morale and the power of physical resistance to the point where England will accept a compromise peace or be ripe by then for easy conquest.

Moreover, according to the Germans, the increased tempo of American aid to England, including the 50 destroyers, is not in itself sufficient to force a revision of such a plan—if this should be the plan.

Germany is no doubt unlikely to allow a chance to conquer England to slip from its grasp by waiting until American intervention had turned the military balance to its disadvantage.

Close Watch on Planes

The German command is presumably well informed both as to British production of war materials and the schedule of American production available to England. It must be assumed that its plans contemplate definitive action against England before American aid can turn the scale.

It must be assumed also that Germany's marginal superiority in airplane production has not yet been threatened by the combination of English production and American shipments, or the attack would have already materialized in force, since without air superiority the invasion of England is impossible.

As yet the numbers of German planes used against England may be regarded as an armed reconnaissance in force. The real air offensive is likely to begin when Germany uses waves of over 2,000 planes at a time. It has not yet begun.

Eden States Case Plainly

Nothing would play more effectively into German hands today than to assume that the full weight of the German Air Force has already been delivered against England and been repulsed.

[Britain's War Secretary, Anthony Eden, in his war anniversary speech definitely warned against this assumption.]

However, the German civilian mass will be thoroughly unhappy if it finds it must undergo another winter of war. Ordinary Germans have a habit of plaintively seeking reassurance these days of their cherished assumption that it will soon be over.

They keep asking if it is likely to be finished in another two weeks. But Herr Hitler has proven his ability to ignore such civilian wistfulness. The people do not want another winter of war, but it would be highly unrealistic to expect anything but endurance of it.

Germans Respect Opponents

A cardinal point of German military planning is always to credit the opposition with more strength than it probably has. Until the opposition either learns this also or can actually bring superiority to bear, nothing aids the German command more than a continued tendency in the outside world to underestimate German strength or deduce from elements of weakness in the German position a wishful assumption that the tide of battle has already turned.

Nothing would help Germany more today than to have the opposition fall into a comfortable assumption that Herr Hitler has missed another bus.

While the civilian mass here is worried by the delay, there is little evidence of anything but confidence in higher quarters in their ability to carry out their plans whenever they are ready.

Speedy Retreat, Geography Have Saved British—Hitler

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP)—England owes it to its geography and the extraordinary speed with which it withdrew from battle that it has not yet met the same fate as France, Reichsführer Hitler said in his speech at the Sportpalast yesterday.

"It is not true," he went on, "as a number of British politicians state, that the British Army is a wild horse tugging at the reins in eagerness to get at its German enemy. They were so close to us they easily could have satisfied such eagerness (in Flanders). They withdrew of their own accord and pretended the withdrawal was a great victory.

"For example, I read, 'Now the dice of the war are cast. If the Germans don't succeed in reaching Paris—and they won't succeed—they have lost the war. Should they nevertheless reach Paris, then England will win the war.'"

"Thus England won numerous so-called 'victories.' The most glorious victory—in our eyes, however, the most disgraceful failure—was the flight from Dunkirk. . . .

"They (the English) were thrown into the sea, and this was, as they said, a great 'victory.' Then came the superb conflict in the west. In this campaign especially Allied combinations had nothing except defeats to show.

Will Await Decision

"Once for all the nuisance must be removed that it is possible for one nation to block an entire continent just as it pleases.

"In the future it must be made impossible that a pirate state is allowed, from time to time as it desires, simply to deliver up more than 450,000,000 persons more or less to poverty and distress. I find it unbearable that a nation of 85,000,000 can be penalized for its life at any time by another people whenever it suits that plutocratic gang.

"I prefer now to fight until a final clear decision is reached. And this clear decision can only be that the regime of miserable, mean, war agitators is removed and that a situation again is established in which it is impossible that a single nation in the future is able to tyrannize all of Europe.

"Germany and Italy will see to it that such a situation does not repeat itself in history. And in this instance all of England's allies won't help, no matter what they are planning. We are ready for everything, we are determined and willing to undertake everything, and always to act. Above all, we are frightened by nothing.

"We National Socialists have gone through the hardest school imaginable. We can't be intimidated by anything, we can't be surprised by anything. When England entered the war a year ago the English said we have one ally: he is called General Revolution. They had no idea at all of the National Socialist German people's state.

"This General Revolution didn't allow himself to be discovered. They said they had another ally, General Hunger.

"From the beginning we reckoned that the great "friends of humanity" as in the World War would seek to starve women and children and we prepared ourselves accordingly. Also this General was only mistaken speculation.

"Now they have come to the trail of the third General. This is General Winter. The English should not forget, if they accept such Generals, to promote perhaps their most important General to Imperial Field Marshal General, namely, General Bluff.

"That is their only solid ally. With these Generals, however, they won't defeat us any more. Perhaps they can dumbfound the British people in that way, but the German people have really learned to know England. With these means the gentlemen won't win the war and, thank the Lord, other means lie in our hands and will remain there.

"General Action"

"And when the hour has struck then we will put the General of action in place of the Generals Hunger or Revolution or Winter or Bluff—that is action. And then we will see who proves to be most worthy.

"Today I would like to express thanks above all to the homeland for the past year. It is wonderful to see our people in war, in its full discipline. We are experiencing that just now when Mr. Churchill is demonstrating his discovery of air attacks at night.

"He isn't doing it because these air attacks are especially effective but because his air force cannot fly over German territory in the daytime while German fliers are over English soil day after day.

"The English come in the night and drop their bombs here and there on civilian residential sectors, on farmhouses and villages. For three months I have not ordered that to be answered in the belief they would stop this nuisance.

"Mr. Churchill saw therein a sign of our weakness. You will understand that now night after night we will give answer. We will give these night pirates a dose of their own medicine. Our answer will be given in increasing measure."

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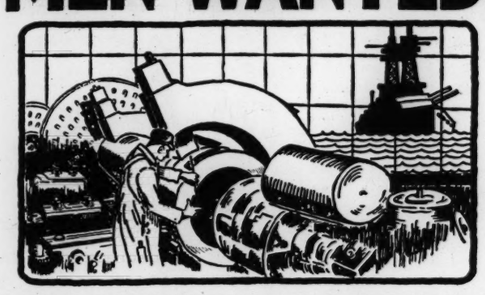

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Thousands of skilled mechanics and technical and scientific workers are needed by the Federal Government for national defense employment. Good pay, satisfactory hours, and an opportunity to serve the country in highly important civilian jobs! See the United States Civil Service Secretary at any first- or second-class post office for particulars.

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Poster for Post Offices

Appeal is for labor with specialized training only, at this time. A wide variety of jobs is involved.

100,000 Jobs for Skilled Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Seeking 100,000 skilled workers "urgently needed for the national defense program," the Civil Service Commission is placing a "national defense recruiting poster" in every first and second class post office in the United States.

Among those needed for civilian work in navy yards, arsenals, armories, and other establishments are: aeronautical engineers; inspectors of air craft, wood hulls, aeronautical materials, ordnance, explosives, ship construction, and engineering materials; film technicians, naval architects, civil engineers, coppersmiths, operators of automatic screw machines, diesinkers, lens grinders, machinists, metallurgists, shipfitters, and tool and gauge designers.

The posters emphasize that only skilled workers are needed; it urges applicants to obtain particulars from the Civil Service secretary of the post offices rather than write or travel to Washington.

Hungary Takes Over

Continued from Page 1

pared with over 20,000 Rumanians settled there since. These latter are mainly Rumanian Macedonians, a good many of whom were brought over from America, where they had emigrated and made considerable investments in their new homeland.

Bulgarians refuse to allow these full compensation. On these questions negotiators have been deadlocked for more than two weeks since they settled the question of territorial transfer and population exchange. The Bulgarians have expressed the desire to submit this dispute to Axis arbitration.

Return of Province

By the Associated Press

The triumphal entry today of Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy into the old frontier city of Satu-Mare in Transylvania started the Hungarian Army's push toward the eastern Carpathians, ages-old barrier to invasion of Central Europe from the East.

The Regent thus symbolically inaugurated Hungary's new and enlarged role as the military ally of the Rome-Berlin Axis in protection of the Danubian basin against Russia.

The first unit of 2,000 men crossed into Transylvania at Kismarja at 7 a. m. as vanguard for an occupying force of 80,000.

By the arbitral award of the German and Italian Foreign Ministers at Vienna Aug. 29, Rumania handed back Northern Transylvania, an area of more than 17,000 square miles with a population of some 2,500,000.

Admiral Horthy was accompanied by Gen. Karoly Bartha, Minister of War, and Gen. Henrik Werth, Chief of the General Staff. Prime Minister Count Paul Teleki and three of his ministers also participated in the ceremonial entry.

General Staff Report

A Hungarian General Staff Communiqué announced:

"Our troops have crossed the frontier from Nagyleta to the Russian border, all along the line, and will proceed to take over the new territory on schedule. The Regent, at the head of his Army, moved into Szatmar-Nemeti (Satu-Mare) at 11 a. m."

Regent Horthy, wearing an Admiral's uniform, formally accepted the city on behalf of Hungary in a square where jubilant Hungarians threw flowers until the principals stood knee-deep in roses.

Thirty thousand persons cheered as the Regent arrived and applauded as speakers reviewed Hungary's struggle to regain its World War losses and its recent success. The Vienna award restored to Hungary nearly half of all the territory it lost to Rumania by the World War Treaty of the Trianon.

Meanwhile King Carol of Rumania was reported on high authority today to have bowed to a demand by his new premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, for the banishment from Rumania of Madame Magda Lupescu, reputedly a power behind the throne.

Demands Accepted

This demand of General Antonescu was understood to have been the basic condition on which he accepted the Premiership after an all-night session with King Carol.

The King, for 10 years a strong ruler of his kingdom, yielded supreme power to General Antonescu, a Nationalist supported both by the Army and the Fascist Iron Guard, which was charged with plotting to overthrow King Carol earlier this week.

Government quarters expressed belief that King Carol might abdicate soon, especially in view of the fact he had restricted himself overnight to only minor powers. This was done upon insistence of General Antonescu who, just out of imprisonment for his nationalistic political activity, had demanded that he himself assume supreme power.

Armed Clashes Reported

Reports reached the capital that more than 150 Hungarian and Rumanian peasants had been slain in armed clashes at the border town of Sighet as the Hungarians marched into Northern Transylvania.

The reports said the fight began when a group of Rumanian peasants was attacked by Hungarian demonstrators.

Mobs of Rumanian peasants were reported armed with all manner of weapons.

In Cluj, two Rumanian students were reported killed in clashes with Hungarians, in retaliation for which five Hungarians were slain by Rumanian mobs.

General Antonescu, upon assuming office, almost immediately appealed to the public to remain calm. He assured them Rumania would have "not only a new Government, but a new regime."

Referring to the loss of Transylvania—his own birthplace—he said: "We will not place a veil of forgetfulness over this, but instead a veil of justice."

Leaving the Palace at dawn, the General told Rumanians they could expect an entire new basis for government along nationalistic lines.

Seeks to Stem Opposition

King Carol himself had called the General—a long-time political enemy—simply to become Premier and stave off fast-developing trouble stemming from popular opposition to Rumania's cession of half of Transylvania to Hungary under direction of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

But General Antonescu, who alone of the Nation's leaders holds the allegiance of both the Army and the Fascist Iron Guard, remained adamant throughout the night in insisting he would accept authority only upon his own terms—the supreme power he was granted.

King Carol reserved for himself only to the right to confer decorations, commute the sentences of criminals, negotiate conventions with foreign governments, name diplomats, coin money, and collect taxes.

All other authority is vested in General Antonescu as Premier. For appointment of ministers, King Carol will be required to obtain the new Premier's signature.

King Carol remains Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but the Army's loyalty—traditionally bestowed on the King—is held firmly by General Antonescu. This was evidenced plainly by the fact the country's top-ranking generals flew to Bucharest at his bidding to confer with him last night, although he had been thrown out of the Army because of sympathy with the Iron Guard.

That the Army's loyalty is vital to the restoration of order in Rumania was shown by the fact troops at Brasov refused to fire on Iron Guardists holding the telephone exchange, which they seized Tuesday in the course of an alleged plot to seize power. It was during this and other disorders that shots were fired into King Carol's Palace by three men. The Iron Guardists were accused of plotting to overthrow Carol and establish his son, Crown Prince Mihai, as King.

Use of Spruce For Training Planes Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Vast, untapped stands of spruce timber—famed "airplane" wood of World War days—again are attracting attention of airplane and defense experts in many sectors of the Pacific Northwest.

In fact the near-unlimited quantity of airplane spruce—now in the little-used classification because of advances in metal airplane construction—added to the great number of trained woodworkers in this area brought the statement recently from Col. Joseph L. Stromme of Los Angeles that he had found "marvelous national defense possibilities in the northwest."

And national defense is a topic uppermost in Colonel Stromme's thoughts for he is Army Air Corps industry planning and procurement officer.

Return to production of wooden planes was indicated in the Colonel's visit here when he pointed out the ever-pressing needs of airplanes which are jamming metal plane factories with orders far in excess of requirements.

Probable use for the airplane spruce and other suitable woods of this area would be directed toward construction of training planes which Colonel Stromme pointed out would be one of the major requirements in building the United States' air arm.

"You'll probably see many wooden planes in this country as a result of the demand for mass production," he observed.

"My personal opinion is that the Army will buy any suitable equipment from any reliable source.

"Wooden planes are in the talk stage in Los Angeles, Denver, Portland, and other cities. The possibilities here are exceptionally good, as Portland has plenty of raw materials and potential testing fields.

"The people here are wood conscious, too; take pride in working with it. It is evident that one of the things this Nation needs is a re-creation of an interest in work well done."

U. S. Not in War, Churchill Says In Discussing Destroyer Trade

Continued from Page 1

ers into active service—in fact British crews are already meeting them at various ports where they are being delivered.

That is a case of what one might call the long arm of coincidence.

The House will have observed that Rumania has undergone a severe territorial mutilation. Personally, I have always thought that the southern part of the Dobruja ought to be restored to Bulgaria and I have never been too happy about the way Hungary was treated after the last war.

We have not at any time adopted, since this war broke, the line that nothing could be changed in the territorial structure of various countries. On the other hand we do not propose to recognize any territorial changes which take place during the war unless they take place with the free consent and good will of the parties concerned.

Sees Swift Hitler Fall

No one can saw how far Herr Hitler's empire will extend before this war is over. But I have no doubt it will pass away as swiftly—perhaps more swiftly—than did Napoleon's Army although, of course, without any of its glitter or glory.

The general air battle of which I spoke last time we met together continues. In July there was a great deal of air activity, but August has been a real fighting month. Neither side has put out its full strength.

The Germans have made a very substantial and important effort to gain the mastery and they have certainly put forth a larger portion of their total air strength than we have found it necessary up to the present to employ against them. Their attempts to dominate the Royal Air Force and our anti-aircraft defences by daily attacks have proved very costly to them.

The broad figures of three to one in machines and of six to one in pilots and crews of which we are assured do not by any means represent the total injury inflicted upon the enemy.

We must be prepared for heavier fighting in this month of September. The need of the enemy to obtain a decision is very great, and if he has the numbers with which we have hitherto credited him, he should be able to magnify and multiply his attacks during September.

Firm Confidence Felt

Firm confidence is felt by all responsible officers of the R. A. F. in our ability to withstand this largely increased scale of attack and we have no doubt that our peoples will take the example from our airmen and be proud to share their dangers with them and to stand up to these attacks.

The men and women in our factories have a chance to show their mettle and to be worthy of our boys in the air and not to make their task longer and harder by the slightest flinching.

That is the temper of the nation. Even if the average attack is doubled or trebled, which last is most unlikely, we can stand it, however long, and we shall emerge from it actually and relatively stronger in the air than we were before.

Our air force today is more numerous and better equipped than it was at the outbreak of war or even in July. And we are far nearer the German total of numerical strength than we expected to be at this early period of the war.

I asked that the German claims of British aircraft destroyed during the months of July and August should be added up.

I was curious to see the total. They make the surprising figure of 1921 British aircraft destroyed.

It is rather like figures we have heard about our fleet which has had many ships sunk many times over.

Not as Bad as Expected

The actual figures of British losses which we have published daily for these two months amount to 558. Our loss in pilots is, of course, happily very much less. I do not know whether Herr Hitler believes the truth of his own published figures. (Laughter) I hope he does.

It is always good to see the enemy sunk in error and self-deception. How very differently this air attack has turned out from what we imagined it would be before the war. More than 150,000 beds have stood open in our war hospitals for more than a year.

When the British people make up their minds to go to war they expect to receive terrible injuries. That is why they try to remain at peace so long as possible. So far as the air attack is concerned we have found it to be up to the present far less severe than what we prepared ourselves to endure and what we are still ready to endure.

Hull Warnings

Continued from Page 1

China and strategic rights in the port of Haiphong. In a statement he said:

"The situation and the subject to which these reports relate is, however, a matter to which this Government attaches importance, and it stands to reason that, should events prove these reports to have been well-founded, the effect upon public opinion in the United States would be unfortunate."

In a separate statement he insisted on the right of American troops to patrol one part of the Shanghai International Settlement which British troops have evacuated. He added that he hoped a settlement would be reached allowing United States and Japanese troops to patrol their own areas.

New Regime in Rumania Ends Carol's 'Dictatorship'

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The appointment of Gen Ion Antonescu as Prime Minister of Rumania seems to presage a new course in that State's internal politics. When events move so rapidly as they are now moving in Rumania, one may not be certain of the meaning of each change, but it appears King Carol has been deprived of his absolute power. He seems no longer to be dictator.

A dramatic indication of that is an editorial in this morning's Universul, Bucharest's leading paper, which declares that for 10 years Rumania has suffered from a tyrannical form of government. During that time, according to the paper, the loyal youth of the nation were murdered and the people's wealth was squandered on the pretext of rearmament.

This may be considered a direct attack on King Carol, for it was about 10 years ago that he ascended the throne. It is he who is accused of maintaining the tyrannical regime, which permitted the squandering of the nation's wealth, and the destruction of youthful patriots. The editor of this paper is a nephew of Dr. Juliu Maniu, the famous and uncompromising democratic leader, who for years has been opposing "King Carol's Camarilla."

Sharp Shift in Affairs

Even more dramatic than this open press attack on Carol's regime is the calling to the Premiership of a general who had been placed in prison by the King as a dangerous character. Universul says, "Barely three days ago General Antonescu was released from prison, where he was being held unjustly and without trial."

The reason for his arrest was that he had bitterly and audaciously opposed King Carol. He was one of the most active crusaders in Rumania against the King's absolutism. Events have forced Carol to make his most powerful opponent virtual dictator of the country.

The fight has been a long one. It was not caused by Rumania's recent territorial losses. That only accentuated it. The main point at issue was not foreign politics but the King's internal regime.

Carol was accused of being tyrannical, arbitrary, disloyal, and corrupt. It was asserted that he ruled the country through a venal "camarilla," headed by Madam Magda Lupescu, a royal favorite. It was repeatedly stated that Rumania was in her hands and those of her friends.

Clique Held Wide Power

Carol's enemies said she appointed and overthrew Cabinets. The clique about her was said to exercise dictatorial control over the whole economic life of the country, over its industry, banking, commerce. It gave out the state contracts and determined who should receive export permissions, it was said. It was also said to control army appointments. All ways to wealth and power were said to lead through the palace's back door

So strong was the feeling of bitterness against the court among millions of Rumanians, that the Iron Guardists, the militant Democrats and a part of the Army joined in opposing it. This was a remarkable combination. The extreme right under Gen. Delea Codreanu and the extreme left under Dr. Maniu pooled their crusading forces.

The leaders met and planned their campaigns together. What united these antagonistic elements was hatred toward the "camarilla" and a desire for a radical purification. With them was General Antonescu, the new Premier. He was trusted by the Iron Guards, admired by Dr. Maniu. He was thought to be a man of action, even a conspirator, so was closely watched by the King's police and was more than once confined. All this made him a national hero.

Wanted to Be Loyal

Of course, this account is oversimplified. At most times most people are indifferent to crusades. Some people also rather like carnivals; they may profit from them, at least be amused. Common people, also, tend to be loyal to a ruler.

Loyalty makes one feel at home in his world. So all Rumanians were not in the grandstand, cheering a St. George. But many millions were. They showed it at elections.

Simple peasants at one time did the unprecedented thing of voting out the King's regime. "General Antonescu, the man in whom the Rumanian people have long placed their hopes, has been summoned," says the Bucharest press. "He has been called to give comfort and assurance to a nation embittered by a decade of tyranny." Most Rumanians from the Iron Guards to the democratic Peasant Party welcome him.

Of course, no mere change of persons can radically alter deeply rooted customs. An Army clique or an Iron Guard clique may well be worse than a royal camarilla.

In any case the hard-pressed people are for the time being cheered by what they consider the victory of the reformers, the purifiers, the champions of the masses.

In external affairs Premier Antonescu can bring no great change. He cannot oppose Herr Hitler and will have to accept the Vienna decision. But he hopes to be able to save what is left.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Of Old Silhouettes, And A Cockadoodle Quilt

A Tale of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1830

By Ethel Parton

Part Two

"Can't find them!" echoed Aunt Susan. "They must be there."

"I called and called, but they didn't answer," said Lauretta.

"Then they must have been hiding, to tease you," said Aunt Susan "You might have guessed they would. Minty often does. Giggling at you all the time, most likely, hidden behind a tree. You should have called out that Mr Lisburn was here, and to come at once."

"I did," said Lauretta. "I called as loud as I could—'Davy, your father's here!' and 'Minty, come out! You mustn't hide any longer!' But they didn't come. And I went as far as the big oak and then to the pond, but they weren't there."

Mr. Lisburn tried to smile and murmured apologetically, "It's a long time now since Davy ran away, and we thought he had quite got over it."

"It's very odd, Mr. Lisburn, and annoying that you should have to wait," said Susan Dobie briskly. "But as a father you must know there are more places for children to be where they shouldn't, than anybody who wasn't a child could think up! Lauretta, you'd better go—Oh, here come Nap and Hilary. They'll help. Boys, Minty and Davy Lisburn ought to be in the oak grove, but they're not, and we don't know where they are—probably playing in somebody's barn or garden. Will you just run around among the neighbors and inquire?"

They all hunted, but Minty and Davy were nowhere to be found. Both had empty pockets, and candy shops would not tempt them, with no pennies to spend. They probably had kept straight on through the oak grove, or wandered down the turnpike, headed for the country, following the lure of birds and brooks, woodlands and flowery meadows.

Three Join the Search

Flave Powlett stood, hesitating, on the top step outside the Datchams' front door, looking perplexed. Hilary, who was on his way to the Pettiboys' to fetch Horace, Miss Aurelia having graciously consented to allow him to join in the search, heard himself hailed and turned to see Flave hurrying after him. At the moment Horace ran out and the three met as Flave said, rather breathlessly:

"Look here, I've just thought of something. I shouldn't wonder if I know where Davy and Minty are. He's always plaguing me to tell him stories, and the one he likes best is about imps and black cats meeting at the Devil's Den in the dark of the moon. Besides he wants to go there himself."

"But they'd never find the way," said Hilary. "And maybe Davy could walk as far as the Den, but I don't believe Minty could."

"They might get up to the Den easily enough if they didn't have to walk all the way," said Horace. "If somebody gave them a lift—somebody like Lonny Wimble Lonny went to town this morning with the Wimbles' wagon. I saw him, and he'd be going back this afternoon. Lonny'd give them a lift anywhere they wanted to go, so long as it didn't mean turning around. You know he would, Hil: and he'd never stop to think how they were going to get back."

It was true. Good-natured Lonny Wimble might do just that. He always, when he was sent to market, offered lifts to children and other folks on the way back, if he overtook them on the road, and would go far out of his way to take them anywhere they asked him to, if only it was in the general direction of the Wimble farm. But once he had set his passengers down, Lonny felt no further responsibility. He had done a good deed, and that was the end of the matter.

A Lively Team

"I'll go harness Proudfoot this minute," said Hilary, but Horace cried, "No, no, Hil! Let's get a lift ourselves. We'll have time. Here are two teams coming now."

"Right," agreed Hilary. He dashed into the road holding up his hand and crying, "Mr. Baynes, Mr. Baynes!" Joel Baynes pulled up his team of lively young horses with some difficulty. "Pile in, all of ye," he said, before their brief story was half told.

Roxy and Belind made good time. It was not long before Joel Baynes pulled them again to a stop, in a cross-road from the Turnpike, opposite a stone wall and a stile. Beyond the wall rose a rough upland field, tufted with bushes and broken by rocks and ridges. Only for a few paces beyond the stile there was a trail plain enough to be called a path.

"I daren't leave the team," said Joel. "They smell the storm, and they're uneasy. But I'll wait for ye here. Best take the dog—he might help. Out, Towser! Go with 'em, boy! Soon's ye top the ridge, better start shouting. Good luck!"

They crossed the stile and followed the faint trail among the rocks, Hilary leading, and Towser obedient but not knowing quite what was expected of him, circling his steps, or scrambling at his side. Flave and Horace came close at their heels. It was rough going, and as they went forward the land grew steeper and rockier and more wildly crumpled.

There was a mutter of thunder, and lightning glittered in and out of a cloud overhead. "Hurry!" said Flave, looking at the sky.

They had topped the first rise. Hilary put his hands to his mouth and shouted, "Hal-loo! Hal-loo! Mi-i-nty! Da-a-vy! Hal-loo! Hal-loo!"

Cheers for Towser

There was no answer. Hilary shouted again, and Horace and Flave added their voices, but only another growl of thunder answered, and they hurried on in silence, until they found themselves looking across a shapeless, shallow depression that had once been a limestone quarry. On its far side rose a long, steep, cliff-like ridge, and leaning against this, near one end, was a huge single, separate mass of rock, tilted on edge. It formed a curious small cave, open at both front and rear. At its inmost point, from beneath the black overhang of the cliff, seeped a tiny spring of clear water. This was the Devil's Den; and under that wild sky and deepening dusk it looked a grim place indeed.

"Nobody there," said Flave in a discouraged voice. "Well, I suppose we'd better go to the top of the cliff, for one more look on the farther side, and try shouting again. They may have come and gone and missed the path, and be somewhere within hail, off in the other direction."

Hilary was filling his lungs to let out his very loudest possible shout, when suddenly Towser barked, and at the same moment Horace caught at his hand.

"What's that, Hil? Over there! Something white!"

"It's Towser," said Hilary, for Towser, half hidden by a mat of juniper branches, showed as a white blur on the far side of a hollow. "But he's barking at something. Come!"

"It isn't Towser—I mean," said Horace. "Towser is standing above that juniper, craning his neck and looking down. This is below it! The juniper sticks out from a rock, and there's something white underneath. Don't you see?"

Under the Juniper

Hilary saw, and when he saw he uttered a wild whoop. His eyes were sharper than Hoddy's, once they looked in the right direction, and a flare of lightning helped. "Stockings!" he shouted. "White stockings! That's Minty's legs!"

All three dashed around the hollow to the juniper bush. It grew out from the side of a rock, in a fan-shaped canopy, protecting a smaller, cup-shaped hollow, once the mouth of a fox's burrow. Long deserted, partly filled in, widened and shallowed by parching summers and frosty winters, it had become a cozy nest, cushioned deep with a drift of withered leaves. There, tucked far in under the spreading boughs, lay Davy and Minty, cuddled close together, and sound asleep.

"I guess," said Hoddy, "they crawled in when it showered. That juniper's thick enough to keep them dry. And then they fell asleep."

Hilary didn't say anything. He reached down and took hold of one of Minty's fat, white ankles, and shook it gently, and then a little harder, till she waked and tried to sit up, but the juniper hung too low, and was prickly, and she couldn't.

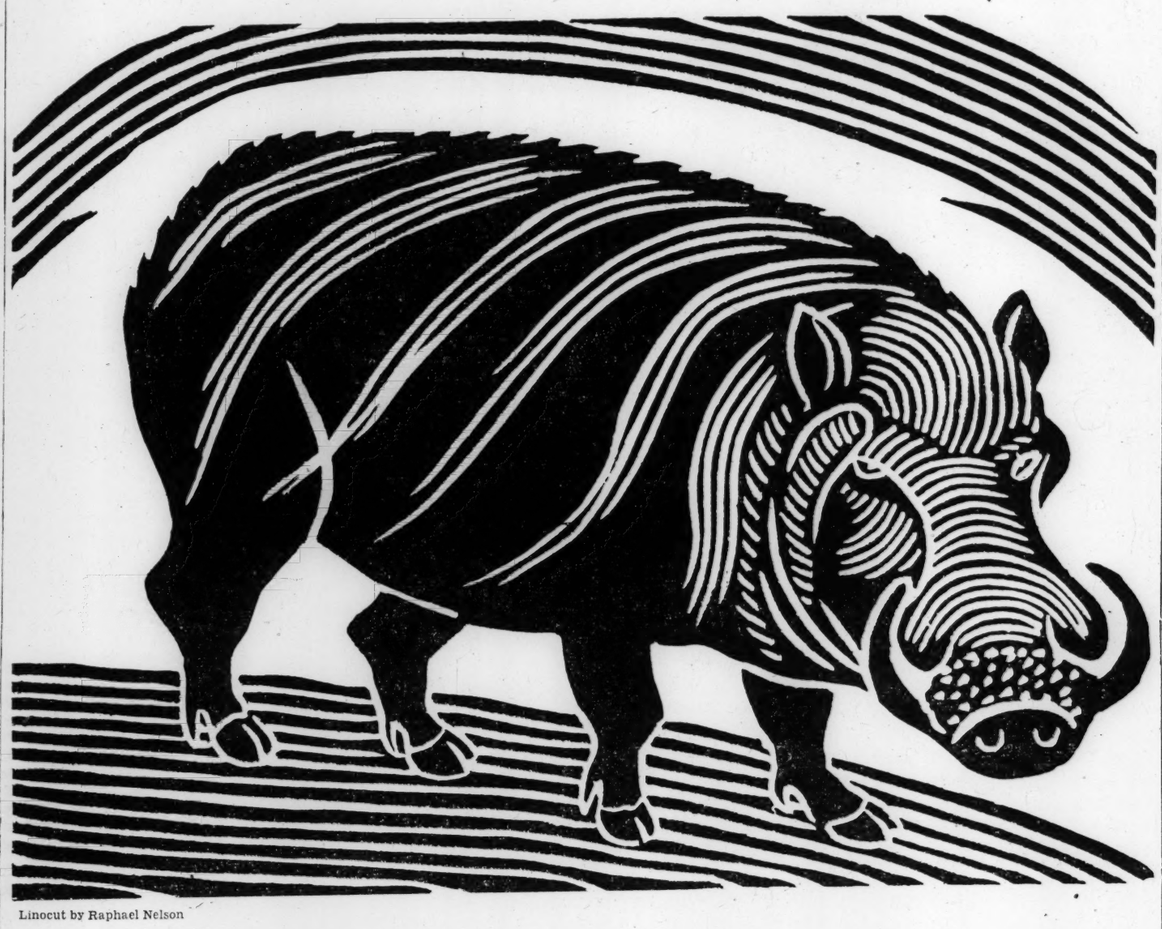
"Take me home," she wailed, beginning to wriggle out, feet foremost. "I want to go home! I want to go home!"

Towser, leaping down from his overlooking rock, had wriggled in as she wriggled out, and stuck a cold nose in Davy's neck. Davy, too, tried to sit up and got pricked, and said, "Ouch!" and crawled out feet foremost.

They heard a distant shouting from the road. "That must be Mr. Baynes," said Hilary. "He's heard Towser barking, and he wants to know what it means. Let's all answer together."

So, all together, they shouted the joyous word, "Found!"

(To be concluded next Thursday)



Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Wart-Hog Is a Wild Pig From Africa

Wart-hogs derive their name from the presence of three pairs of warty protuberances on the face, which make these animals unlovely to look at. Added to these, their enormous heads, long, flat muzzles, and upturned tusks combine to give them a strangely unprepossessing appearance. They are exceedingly strong, using both snout and tusks.

Despite their rather formidable looks, however, these wild pigs—which hail from the plains of Africa, where they go about in family parties feeding upon all kinds of roots and green food—are highly intelligent, and individual specimens are capable of being tamed.

I remember one that used to live in captivity. Her name was Jane. Jane was really a delightful creature, as tame and friendly as she was obedient. She would follow her best friend about like a dog. Like a dog, too, Jane often used to be taken for walks about the grounds, and on these occasions would scamper over the lawns, cutting the most ridiculous capers.

There was Rawly, too. Rawly was the mascot of a famous regiment, and, during his younger days, was an amusing pet. But eventually he began to give trouble, for when distinguished visitors were brought to see him, he would often rush at their feet and tumble them down like ninepins! Such conduct, of course, could not be allowed to continue, and eventually Rawly was cashiered (or in other words, turned out of the Army!).

In his new home he caused much amusement by his tricks. He quickly discovered that if he tried to eat some special dainty that had been given him in the open, the companions with whom he lived might cause trouble. So, to make sure of excluding them, the wily fellow would carry his prize into his shed and, before eating, close the sliding door with a sharp sideways swing of his great snout—a selfish gesture, certainly, but also a very clever one!

C. P. P.

The Discoverer of Australia

James Cook's Boyhood

James Cook was a hardy, eighteenth-century lad whose curiosity about distant lands and their peoples led to explorations in the Pacific Ocean that won for him the title "real discoverer of Australia." Cook started his career as a shopkeeper's apprentice, but not for long did he wait behind counters and add long rows of figures.

In "The Boy Who Loved the Sea," by Mary Hazelton Wade, there are some entertaining glimpses of the boyhood of the Yorkshire lad who added a continent to the land area of the world. We quote a few of these below:

"'Tis time to water the horses, laddie."

At his father's words, the scarcely eight-year-old lad (James Cook) would hurry to the barn to give the animals the drink they needed.

No sooner was this task done than he might hear: "Come, come, be on your way to the pasture with the cows."

Or it might be: "Scamper to the house as fast as your legs can carry you. Mistress Walker has just called, saying she wants you to do an errand for her."

So the day would pass, with little James ever on the go, doing this one's or that one's bidding, without complaining.

Then, when night set in, he would leave the farm with his father, to get a sound night's sleep in the humble home where his mother was already watching for him.

This home was somewhat better than the mud hut of two rooms in which James had first opened his eyes, far up there in northern England. A "clay biggin"—that was what the Yorkshire people around him called the hut. Little of comfort it held in the way of furniture. . . .

Even when the family moved to a larger house, it was poor enough beside the farm where James's father worked daily for the wealthy yeoman, William Walker. . . .

Mistress Walker liked the lad. "He is always willing to do what I ask," she thought. "He never sulks about his tasks, and is faithful. And he is so bright, he deserves to get some of the learning books can give."

So it was that, busy as she was with her many cares, she found time to teach James his letters and give him some lessons in reading, thus starting him on the road to knowledge. . . .

So the weeks and the months flew by till James was eight years old. Then, one day, he was told exciting news: there was to be a change in the family fortunes. The father had obtained a job in the village of Great Ayton about five miles away, and a much larger place than Marton, which was the only home James had known up to that time. . . .

James's father began at once to take up his new duties. Besides the fairly comfortable house in which he and his family were to live, he was to receive regular wages from Mr. Skottowe, the lord of the manor. . . .

It soon came to pass that Mr. Skottowe took as great a liking to little James as Mistress Walker had done.

"The lad is so bright he should have a chance to learn," he decided after watching him carefully.

Accordingly, he said to James's father, "If you will send the lad to the village school, I'll pay for his tuition."

The young farmer was glad enough to accept the offer for his son, and James was soon busily solving simple problems in arithmetic and mastering penmanship in the little cottage on the "High Green" where the schoolmaster, Mr. Pullen, soon discovered that he had a prize pupil. He saw that the boy did not have to be driven to study, but took a real joy in it. Mr. Skottowe, for his part, was so pleased at James's progress that the lad was allowed to continue at school the greater part of the next four years.

(When James was in his teens, his father sent him to work for a shopkeeper in Staithes, so that he might learn trading.)

* * *

James loved Staithes, or The Staith as it was sometimes called, from the moment he arrived there. It was a dream place made real! The shop where he worked was so near to the water's edge that when storms raged, the waves were likely to make their way to its very door. The air was filled with the delicious saltness of the sea. Fisherfolk were to be seen on every hand—yes, and sailors resting between long voyages. The sleepy quiet of the countryside was not to be found there. The place was full of mystery, and with every rise and fall of the tide the sea was calling to James, ever more loudly and insistently. Beside it, the cliffs and streams and meadows of his old home had no charm. Here, with the ocean spread directly before him, his fancy could wander to the ends of the earth. From "The Boy Who Loved the Sea," by Mary Hazelton Wade. (New York: D. Appleton and Co.)

Small Invitation

It would be nice
To make yourself small . . .
Find a pool
Where a willow whispers
"Keep cool"
Then it would be nice
Quietly to float
In a white
Water-lily boat.

ELSIE WENTWORTH

What Is Meant by Exposure?

Photography Primer—3

By Jacob Deschin
Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

Exposure in photography has exactly the same meaning as does this same term when applied in other situations. Since the only reason for having the camera box light-tight is to protect from light the sensitive film which it houses, the term exposure naturally refers to the film and its relationship to light, to which it is sensitive.

We learned in our earlier articles that exposure of the film is accomplished by means of a lens and a shutter; the lens admits the light and the shutter controls the length of time the lens is to remain open. Now, when we say that a lens admits light, what do we mean? Certainly, we do not mean this literally? We open a lens to admit a picture, not just light, you say. And yet, as we shall soon find, in photography a picture subject is an image made of light, so that when we say we are shooting a picture we are really shooting light—a picture, or image, made of light.

No Light—No Picture

Now, let us see just how this works out. If you were to go into a room that is completely dark, you would not be able to see any of the details of the room, not even your own hands held before your eyes. But light a match and immediately your eyes begin to see things. The camera "eye" works the same way. It can "see" nothing without light, everything where light is present. Literally, the light is the flame of the match itself, but the light we are concerned with in photography is not the light source itself (the match flame) but the way this light illuminates the subject.

The topic of light in photography is a very vast one and we shall go into various aspects of it from time to time, but for the moment it is enough to say that photographs are made by means of light reflected from the subject.

Reflected Rays

Fig. 1 illustrates this basic principle. When the flame of the match is held before the subject, its rays illuminate or "strike" or shoot toward the subject. After having reached various surfaces of the subject, these rays of light shoot out again, that is, reflect. If you will think of a rubber ball and how it bounces when you throw it down, you will have no trouble understanding light reflection.

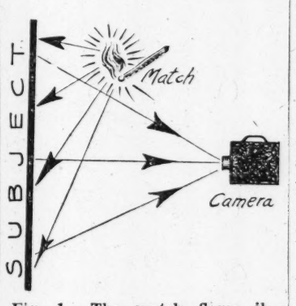
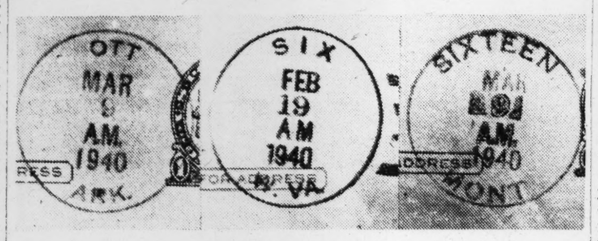


Fig. 1—The match flame illuminates the subject; the latter then reflects light into the lens of the camera.

If you were now to set up a camera, you could make a picture of the subject illuminated by the match flame. You could allow the lens to remain open as long as the flame lasted, after which, the room being in complete darkness again, you could continue to leave the lens open for an indefinite period without making any difference whatever. For the purpose of convenience, you would do better to substitute a candle for the match; the candle flame would burn more steadily and provide more light. But at the end of the period during which the lens should remain open, it would have to be closed or covered again, unless you decided to blow the candle flame out instead.

Remember, we welcome questions from you amateur photographers and should like to be useful to you in your camera exploits.

(The Photography Primer is appearing on this page on the first and third Thursdays every month.)



A Most Ingenious Paradox

Postmark Scrap-book

We promised you a paradox in this installment, and here it is—a group of numbers that have no numerical significance. Let us start at the bottom with Ott (Arkansas). You will all agree that Ott isn't very much (it isn't spelled correctly either), and if you were in Six (West Virginia) you might think that wasn't such a lot either. If there were a good many of you in the family, you might think these places too small and want to move out west to Sixteen (Montana).

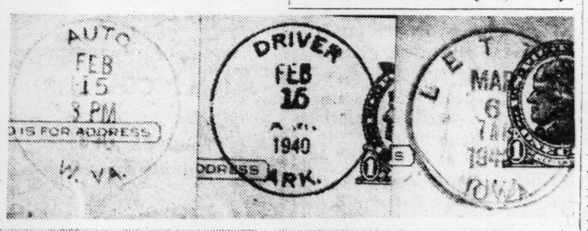
When you decided to go, you would need an Auto (West Virginia), Driver (Arkansas), and be sure to take as your slogan, "Letts (Iowa) drive carefully."

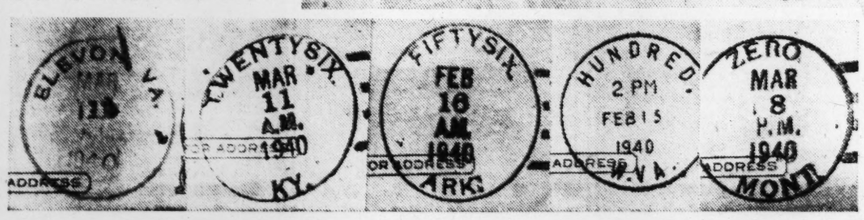
In Virginia, you would find Elevon, though it isn't spelled as we spell the number. In Kentucky, you might drive through Twenty-six, and you might even pass a signpost pointing to Fifty-six (Arkansas) or to Hundred, West Virginia, the state you started from.

When you came to Montana, you would, no doubt, find the town of Zero, and if that was the temperature, too, you might decide to go back to West Virginia after all.

In our next installment, we will introduce some towns that must have been named by people who wanted to skimp on letters—they used so few.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.





Should You Happen to Stray

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

When you camp, it is just as well for you to know what to do in case you do sometime happen to temporarily mislay yourself.

The first thing to do is to recall, if you can, the moves that brought you where you are. Usually you will at least know whether the trail that you have missed, or the campsite that you left behind, or the lake that has disappeared, is to the north or the south or the east or the west. Having decided, still remain there.

Using a Signal

Determine now whether it would be best to start searching for civilization, or to let civilization search for you. Often, when lost, it is wiser to let others do the hunting Get your matches, and start a fire, making the fire in a cleared spot where it cannot spread (Matches are essential always, of course, in the woods, so you will have them.) Let your fire make plenty of smoke, keeping careful guard of it, especially when the woods are dry. Beside the fact that the smoke will act as a signal, tending the fire will also be good for you; it will give you something to do and to watch. Go further. Build a lean-to and a bed. In other words keep yourself busy, but stay in the same place.

On the other hand, if you happened to be alone in the woods when you strayed and circumstances were such that no one was likely to look for you, then it will be necessary for you to find your way out alone. The type of country you are in, whether you know the directions, or how far you are from civilization, will determine your procedure.

For instance, if you are on a mountain, work down into a valley, always trying to go down hill, providing of course the valley does not lead deeper into the hills. Nine times out of ten you will find a house or a road in the valley. For the same reason it is good practice to follow down a stream. Civilization almost always likes watercourses, too.

Should you be in level country, or where water is scarce, then you must depend on your ability to tell the direction. Most likely you will not have a compass. But the sun may be shining or the stars may be out. In the latitude of the United States and Canada the sun will usually be noticeably south of you, and, of course, it invariably appears to move from east to west. So you can get your direction from the sun.

Guided by Stars

For North at night, look for the North Star. Locate it by the Big Dipper. The two stars that are farthest from the handle in the "dipper" portion of the constellation point toward the North Star. The Little Dipper, too, will help. It swings around the North Star and is fastened to it by the North Star itself. Cassiopeia, the big "W," is in the northern sky as well. If the sky is overcast you must depend on the trees. It is said that moss grows thickest on the north side of the trunk. Do not depend on one tree alone to determine north by this method. Look at a number of trees and then try to average them.

MOST LIKELY TO SUCCEED

Freshmen or seniors, they all want their college wardrobes to be successful. Many of the fashion shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor offer the advice of smart college girls in the choice of campus fashions. Monitor advertisers also carry just the right luggage, room fixings, typewriters, and all sorts of other college necessities.

Americas at Last Are Awake To Danger From Subversives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Today, several weeks after the Havana Conference, it is possible to see the great continental security movement in perspective and to evaluate it as an event in the relations of North and South America with the rest of the world. This is what the South American is now doing.

From the most elevated standpoint—a standpoint difficult for either Saxon or Latin to take at the present stage of world affairs—the average South American regrets the circumstances that summoned the conference, though these made it necessary and desirable. That suspicion and fear caused the conditions which have drawn the New World together he does not disguise.

In practically every southern country conspiracies against the present order have been proved to exist, or at best tendencies demonstrated to justify apprehension that such subversive intrigues were latent.

General Latin indignation, however, has been tempered by perceptible relief because these conspiracies occurred when they did. The totalitarian powers now at war with democracy showed their hands too soon, and, providentially, their machinations have received a check.

Blame Germany Chiefly

Here, the point is continually made that the chief offender, the wolf in sheep's clothing, is Nazi Germany. It so happens that of the Italians resident in South America —and especilaly in Argentina—a very high proportion oppose the personal and despotic regime of Mussolini and prefer the freedom of the Americas to the dubious glories of Fascist militarism.

There are others who admit the balance of material advantages which must anywhere result from energetic government, whatever its color. But these Italians cannot accept the alliance with Germany. And these, too, are now convinced that Italian patriotism is not synonymous with the anti-democratic railing of the controlled press at home.

Germans have emphasized their nationality and ancestral pride despite popular opposition to Nazi war policy. Officials and business agents have conducted themselves arrogantly since France was overpowered. The Italians, as a whole, have behaved as ideal New World citizens. The South American has noted this and also that there is virtually no contact, officials excepted, between German and Italian communities.

Japan Not Very Active

As for Japan, the will rather than the power to exercise activities subversive of American institutions has been manifested of late, but with sufficient obviousness to precipitate an outbreak of popular feeling in Peru.

The realization that American freedom is threatened at present from within, but potentially from without also, has done more to promote inter-American unity than all the theoretical discussions and eloquent speches of the Pan American conferences of the past.

These paved the way by breaking down imaginary barriers between the Latin countries and the United States, by promoting cooperation, by helping to eliminate old standing disputes and by furthering a common realization of the privileges and responsibilities of all American citizens, whatever their racial origin or political history.

But now one and all are faced with unprecedented problems which call for prompt and practical solution. These tangible factors underlie the average South American's reaction to Havana.

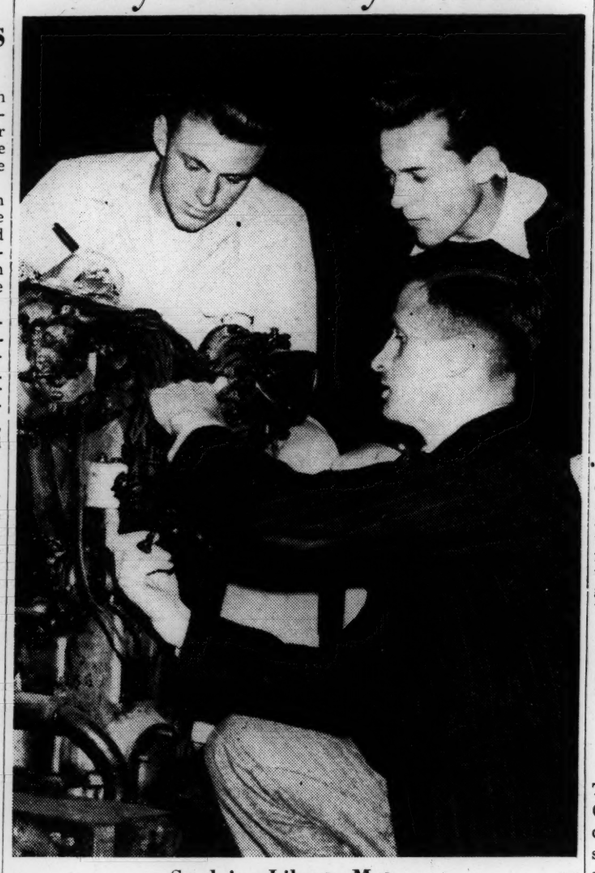
Like Bundle of Twigs

Each of the American nations has, in greater or less degree, busied itself with national defense, but, with the exception of the United States, not one of them could hope to resist, unaided, the attack of a great power. The old parable of the bundle of twigs has been recalled. Scattered and separate, each can be snapped with ease, but bound together in a bundle they become unbreakable.

To this bond of union—the "defense not defiance" resolve of Havana—it is insisted there be the complement of ample economic cooperation. The fear is already expressed that the first genuine effort to promote "practical Pan Americanism" may be largely nullified in committee.

The South American thinks economic co-operation is so necessary that it is bound to come, bringing with it inestimable benefits to every country and people and, incidentally, enabling great works, such as transcontinental railroads, perfected air services and other means of communications and transport as yet scarcely dreamed of, to be planned and realized.

They Learn Why It Ticks



Studying Liberty Motor

Prof. Horace W. Leet of the University of Rochester shows two of the 60 college student pilots the inside workings of an airplane motor. The students represent 27 colleges and universities.

Most Collegians Support Draft, Col. Knox Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5—College students in the United States are overwhelmingly supporting the peacetime conscription plan, known as the Burke-Wadsworth Bill, now under debate in the House of Representatives, according to Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

Here on an inspection of Pacific Coast defenses before departing for Hawaii for a similar purpose, Secretary Knox told a young opponent of conscription from the University of California that he considered such opposition "very unworthy." He added, however, that in his opinion opponents of compulsory peacetime recruiting in the Nation's armed forces were a "very negligible minority," and that when the real test came the majority of young Americans would show their true colors by giving loyal support to whatever their Country asked of them."

Cardenas Moves To Halt Possible Almazan Revolt

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 5 (AP)—The Administration of President Cardenas took extraordinary precautions today to forestall a possible armed attempt to seize power which a leader of Gen. Juan Adreu Almazan's Party declared might begin "within the next 10 hours or two days."

The Government patrolled highways, watched airports and kept all trains under surveillance to check on movements of General Almazan's followers, while responsible sources reported troop reinforcements were being moved to northern Mexico, regarded as an Almazan stronghold.

Graciano Sanchez, head of the National Confederation of 3,000,000 peasants, announced 80,000 trained members were ready to take up their rifles in support of the Administration, which backed Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho against General Almazan in the disputed and sanguinary July presidential election.

Angel Trechuelo, executive of Almazan's party, predicted an early revolt before he left Mexico City for northern Mexico. He said 500 key directors of the revolt left the capital secretly during the night for prearranged meeting places where he said, they would start uprisings and proclaim their allegiance to the "legal" government of Almazan and his "congress which yesterday proclaimed Almazan President-Elect.

Rebels Are Slain

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 5 (AP)—Gen. Manuel Enriquez, Commandant at Juarez, said last night a Mexican army lieutenant colonel and three rebels were killed in a skirmish in Durango State.

The rebels, General Enriquez said, were followers of Frederico Vasquez, leader of the "Cristero" uprising in Mexico 15 years ago. According to General Enriquez, Vasquez has been up in arms against the Mexican Government since.

Need for Women in Public Life Emphasized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—"In these hours of national emergency, women need to do more than knit stockings for soldiers and war refugees," a Rochester woman declared today. "They must throw their full political weight into the job of improving the machinery of democracy—into improving local, state and national government. We have need for an intelligent electorate now more than ever."

The speaker was Mrs. Leonard Jones, a three-times President of the League of Women Voters of Monroe County, and now member of the Executive Committee of the City Planning and Housing Council and of the City Manager's Advisory Committee on Housing.

Mrs. Jones, a Vassar graduate with a son now entering and a daughter just graduated from college, is a firm believer that both women and men have work to do in perfecting the processes of government in America.

Take Rochester, for instance. Mrs. Jones and her associates on the City Planning Council are campaigning to have more long-range planning introduced into City Hall affairs. There is need on the one hand, she declared, for a long-range city development program, with housing as a natural subsidiary. Secondly there is need for a long-range financial program.

Money Needed

Rochester is the only first class city in New York State without a housing authority or a housing project, Mrs. Jones stressed. If this be due to lack of finances, then that is all the more reason for introducing a long-term financial program to chart where the money is to be spent, far in the future. Financial planning, she asserted, will keep taxes down and people in town. The latest census figures, she remarked, show that with Rochester, as with many other cities, persons are fleeing to the suburbs to escape city taxes.

Leon Freres

Mrs. Leonard Jones

Member of the Executive Committee of the Rochester City Planning and Housing Council and of the City Manager's Advisory Committee on Housing.

Perhaps Rochester women learned their active rôle in civic affairs from the example set by a famous one-time citizen of Rochester, Susan B. Anthony. She was responsible, with her sister, for the campaign which started a woman's college at the University of Rochester—an unheard-of departure in her day. At any rate, the League of Women Voters is again carrying forward its annual campaign, soon reaching its crescendo, to enable citizens to take a more intelligent part in the November voting.

Each year, about 10 days before election, the League has published in co-operation with the Rochester Times-Union a page of non-partisan comment on forthcoming election issues. Ten thousand extra copies of the page are usually printed and distributed to voters.

Last year, when New York State was voting on constitutional amendments, the League contributed comments on the amendments which were reprinted with approval by the New York Times and other newspapers. The League also conducts a booth at election time in the city's largest department store, where non-partisan information on candidates and issues is given out and novices instructed on the use of voting machines.

Oppose Discrimination

Outlining the League's program as she sat in the livingroom of her house on a quiet street, Mrs. Jones explained that the League of Women's Voters backs a program which includes these points:

Opposition to discrimination in public employment based on sex or marital status; the manager plan for local government, preferably with a legislative body elected by proportional representation; strengthening of representative government through permanent registration, the short ballot, and direct nomination of candidates; improved selection and procedure for juries.

Keep the electorate alert and you won't have to worry about "Fifth Columns," Mrs. Jones added; and she picked up a copy of the "Monthly News," published by the New York League of Women Voters, which contained these words:

"Fifth columns will not go far in a country where no longing eyes have been cast on the easier days of dictatorship, no considerable number of citizens have shirked the responsibility of citizenship, no leaders have lost their faith that the democratic way is best and can prevail."

Precision Defense Equipment Brings Orders to Rochester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—With factories in the Rochester area turning out an estimated $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 worth of defense orders, this city today is helping to arm the nation. Rochester, home of skilled industry, is gradually becoming a veritable arsenal in the manufacture of equipment which guides and controls modern mechanized warfare.

Optical instruments for the control of gunfire, aerial cameras, field telephones, radio sets and other mechanized equipment are all produced in Rochester. Bausch & Lomb, Eastman Kodak, General Railway Signal—these and other concerns have been informed of their requirements by the Government and many are already at work on defense orders.

Among the Rochester orders already placed in the fiscal year 1940 are a $102,560 order with the General Railway Signal Company for the manufacture of 75 mm. shells; a $34,566 order with a camera concern for the manufacture of telescope sighting for anti-tank guns, and a $48,984 order with the Stromberg-Carlson Company for army telephones.

Rochester industry months ago slipped easily into the new phase of operations, it was said. There were no jolts, because a smooth transition from normal manufactures to defense orders had been well planned in advance. The city's industrial leaders, it was added, have co-operated 100 per cent.

Because of war orders, several plant expansions are under consideration or already planned in this area. All heavy industry in Rochester has been well informed of its requirements. At ordnance headquarters, of course, industrial surveys of every sort of factory and plant have been prepared, with minute data assembled as to which plants can be equipped for defense work and which cannot. Every precaution in taken to safeguard this data.

This big-scale preparation does not mean that Rochester factories have abandoned their peacetime manufactures. The defense business is taken in stride, with little curtailment of regular output.

Youthful Virginia Musicians Enjoy Outing in Band Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—High in the hills of western Virginia, where the Wallawhatoola River glides in and out among the sycamores and willows, Virginia's first band camp held sway.

For two weeks, Aug. 3 to 17, the tones of saxophones, tubas, and trumpets blended with the notes from reeds and brasses and the roll and zoom percussions to form a welkin harmony. For 14 days a hundred boys and girls learned the elements of band music under the tutelage of a group of instructors from Oberlin and Shenandoah Conservatories of Music.

The band camp was located 12 miles north of Clifton Forge in a secluded spot in the woods.

The camp consisted of a large rustic building, a dining room and a kitchen, with a screened porch running the entire length, four frame cottages and several big tents. Running water and electric lights were among the modern conveniences.

The Clifton Forge Junior Band, sponsor of the camp, had the full co-operation of Clifton Forge residents. The camp itself was one recently established by the city for its annual outing for underprivileged children and was rented free to the band.

The volunteer fire company provided a tent which was used to house 30 of the older boys, and a hunt club donated a small tent for the use of six or eight girls. The Band Boosters, a group of adults which form the band's finance committee, saw to it that the quarters were prepared for the bandsmen, and G. T. Slusser, band director, rounded up the instructors, who gave their services free of charge. The camp kitchen and dining room were in charge of a supervisor and five National Youth Administration girls.

The training course at the camp consisted of drills, private lessons, individual practice, group rehearsals and concerts. Enough play was included in the day's program of activities to keep away from too much music. The recreation including swimming, baseball, tennis, hiking, and, in the evenings, the Virginia Reel. Everybody worked hard, everybody played hard and everybody was happy.

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Rochester Finds Prosperity in Shift From Skill to Skill to Meet Changing Needs

Title of 'Quality City' Fits This Bustling Community

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—This city, home of 330,000 persons, on the banks of the Genesee, answers to many names: The Flower City, City of Homes, Kodak City, Quality City. "Quality City"?—that's it! That's the name thought best by many visitors, liked most by many natives, because it includes all the rest; because it has quality in people, parks, products; quality in absence of crime and presence of homes; in institutions of music, in civic spirit, in skilled labor, in good government. This city, 'tis agreed, has a citizenry which is not merely busy, but which is intelligent and gracious besides.

Of course, its people attend to business as well as listen to concerts. Just now Rochester is finally stepping out of the long depression years. Many evidences are at hand: Two hotels have just been remodeled; there are more air-conditioned restaurants; department stores are showing new activity; the city's open subway, laid in the bed of the old Erie Canal, is carrying more passengers.

Or, if you wish statistics, Chamber of Commerce figures say that general business in June, 1940, for example, was better than that of any June since 1930. Factory employment as far back as early summer was up 7 per cent over 1939; pay rolls were up 9 per cent. Those especially revealing figures, department store and real estate sales, were up 8 and 12 per cent, respectively. Building permits for 1939 were 31 per cent above those of 1938.

This feeling that the depression is finally weathered puts a new smile on the faces of down-town shoppers. But Rochester people are friendly anyway. Their culture is not austere. They're largely homogenous; most of the component races arrived early or were of a type easily assimilated—Germans, Canadians, Polish, Russians. They are proud of their quality city. If you meet a business acquaintance or an old college chum on the street, that person will quite likely tell you, before you ask, that he or she likes to live in Rochester. It's not Chamber of Commerce ballyhoo either.

The citizens are happy that Rochester, though twenty-third in size among the cities of the United States, ranks with the leading musical centers. They are proud of the Eastman School of Music. With the autumn-winter season now opening, they are awaiting concerts at Eastman Theater by leading musicians, ballet groups, and orchestras. Soon they will be going to hear their own Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of such leaders as José Iturbi and Guy Frazier Harrison.

City Management

They are proud, moreover, to live in such a law-abiding community. That Rochester stands phenomenally low in crime is demonstrated by crime reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In 1939's first quarter, for instance, the city had seven robberies, compared to an average of 90 for cities in its class; it had 150 burglaries, where the average was 535.

Social aspects aside, a city is known by the government it keeps. Rochester in 1928 took a long step toward refuting Lord Bryce's reproach that American democracy falls pretty flat when it's a question of local government, although he didn't use exactly those words. On Jan. 1 of that year, Rochester adopted the council-city manager form of government, replacing the council-mayor type, although the mayor is retained as a government head. This simplified organization put responsibility where the public could lay its finger and its voting pressure upon it and opened the way for efficient city management. Rochester voters have discovered since, however, that eternal vigilance is the price of good government and that it takes more than a single victory to keep City Hall out of the sway of political machines.

Given half a chance, a citizen of Rochester will take you out to see the University of Rochester on its new campus along the Genesee River. Not many schools have been able to move, bag and baggage, one fine autumn morning, to a campus of green lawns and just-completed brick colonial buildings as did the University of Rochester in 1930. A privately-endowed, non-sectarian institution, it has an enrollment of 2,000 students.

As a city of varied interests, Rochester is represented by 15 out of the 16 major classifications into which the Bureau of Census divides American industries. More than 57,000 workers answer the factory whistles each week-day morning, draw pay checks totaling annually over $78,000,000 and manufacture products aggregating more than $342,000,000 a year. Rochester's skilled labor adds approximately 58 per cent to the value of the materials used—a real example of American industry building national wealth. To many an observer Rochester is an instance of what the private profit system, with business employing somewhat enlightened leadership and with private philanthropy giving with an open hand, has been able to do for the United States. Rochester attained most of its modern institutions before the days of the Works Progress Administration or Federal largesse.

Work of Eastman

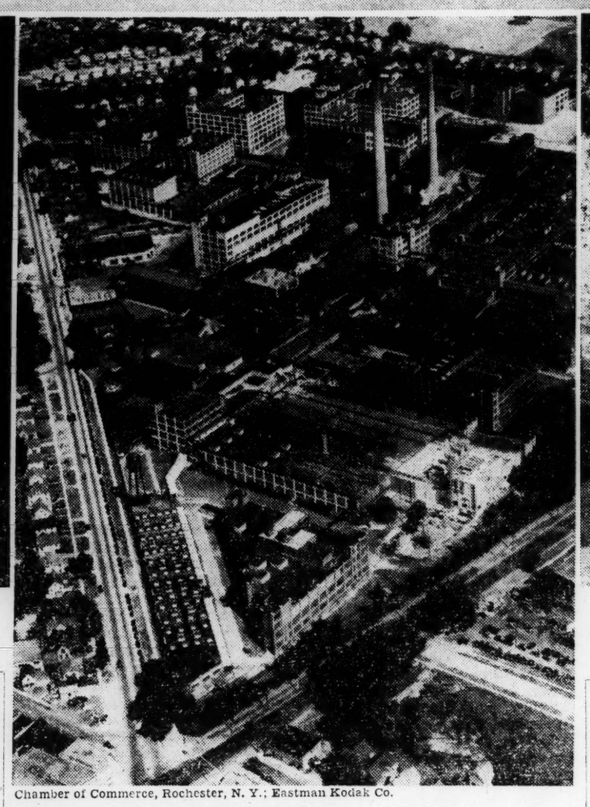
If private profit is to build enlightenment into a city, however, there must be some form of philanthropy, and here Rochester was especially fortunate, for it had George Eastman. No appraisal of the city today would be complete without a mention of the maker of the kodak, who gave to Rochester with a lavish hand in his lifetime and who left it highly endowed. His works shine in the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, known for its output of talent. Then there is the Eastman Theater, providing seasonal musical events by world-famous artists, owned and operated by the Eastman School. There is also the heavy endowment of the University of Rochester, to which Mr. Eastman made substantial contributions. This university ranks fifth among the colleges of the country in its endowment funds, exceeded only by Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Chicago Universities. There are countless other enterprises to which Mr. Eastman lent his assistance. For instance, he financed much of the campaign which gave Rochester the council-manager form of government. The objects of this man's philanthropy might have been a yacht and a string of polo ponies; he chose things more enduring.

Rochester is located in the center of a richly-endowed recreational area. Below it stretch the Finger Lakes of New York State; northward is Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay. There are State parks on both the Lake and the Genesee River, and Rochester has two lakeshore, city-owned bathing beaches. The Monroe County Park Commission maintains six parks with a total of 4,000 acres, while in Rochester's own 12 parks there are 2,000 acres.

So Rochester has attained individuality among the fair cities of the nation—Rochester of the clean, water-washed streets, of the bright residential areas, of the playgrounds which were patronized to the extent of 6,000,000 admissions last year. Beyond its individuality, however, it has, as a piece of America, much in common with other cities—many of the same problems and achievements. Its women's clubs correspond with those of New York and other cities. It is linked to the West by chain stores; to the South by its university students; to the Canadian North by steamship lines. Its museums borrow collections from New England cities. Like other cities, it has just installed a two-way police radio for the better apprehension of crime. Like other cities, it is giving thought to the better housing which prevents crime.

Kodak Tower

A night view of the Kodak Office Building at Rochester, N. Y.



Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y.; Eastman Kodak Co.

Park Entrance

Two Views of Rochester's Growth

Above: The main quadrangle of the University of Rochester with the Rush Rhees Library in the center. Below: An aerial view of Kodak Park.

Rochester's Industrial Variety Strong Spot in City's Stability

By Samuel B. Dicker, Mayor of Rochester
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rochester, city of highly diversified industry, recorded further progress toward economic recovery during the past year.

This western New York metropolis is founded on precision industries requiring highly skilled labor. Due to this fact and the fortunate fact that the city's industries are diversified rather than confined to a single gigantic industry, Rochester failed to bog down as seriously in the economic depression as did many other American cities.

Prior to the new stimulation given by the impending national defense program, Rochester's industrial production barometers were on the steady upgrade. So, any impetus which this business climb takes on in the immediate future can be only partially credited to defense and partially to improvement along normal lines. In certain fields, such as optical equipment, tool manufacturing and certain photographic supplies, Rochester firms have been awarded contracts, but their sum total will probably have no conspicuous effect on Rochester's immediate economic gains. Instead, it may be said that the continuing stable demand for optical equipment, dental and medical equipment, photographic equipment and supplies, precision instruments, machine tools, high-quality clothing and other similar Rochester products has been and will continue to be the dominating factor in Rochester's improving position.

The City Government of Rochester continues to consolidate its position in organization and finance. The government's good condition can be best depicted by the fact that the City debt has been reduced $7,000,000 during depression years, and its relief program has been brought near to a pay-as-you-go policy through financing of welfare on five-year, instead of long-term, bonds. The City continues its policy of refusing to refund its debts, having a record of never refunding a bond in the last 67 years.

At the same time, the City has inaugurated a drive to collect back taxes and has met with outstanding success. Approximately $2,000,000 in such taxes were collected in the last year and 1939 collections rose to the level of the pre-depression years at 93 per cent of all taxes paid when due. Meanwhile delinquent taxes declined sharply.

The last year has seen progress in Rochester, and present trends indicate that its gain is a stable one. It is safe to predict that the city will continue its service to a great and productive area of New York State in 1940, making new gains and expanding its industrial activity.

Education Takes in Defense At University of Rochester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—As the fall term opening date moves rapidly up the calendar, education at the University of Rochester is prepared to step out from the cloistered halls and come to grips with vital issues confronting America. New, wide-ranging research programs will seek such differing objectives as, on the one hand, ways and means of bulwarking fundamental American values, and, on the other, methods of increasing efficiency in the training of aviation pilots.

The recent announcement of the formation of a special committee under Dr. Dexter Perkins, Professor of History, "to study how the research activities of the University of Rochester may be coordinated in the interests of national defense" shows the underlying direction of new university endeavors under the guidance of Dr. Allan Valentine, university president.

At the same time, appointment of a new Dean of Graduate Studies, Donald W. Gilbert, University Professor of Economy, is taken to indicate that the graduate schools will treat with new incisiveness, as befits the national emergency, vexing problems in sociology, history and other non-technical sciences.

In explaining the formation of the committee to gear research to the interests of national defense, a university spokesman stressed that there was need for defense today, not merely in terms of armaments-building, but also in terms of saving the priceless, untrammeled American approaches to, and methods of, scientific research. Thus, it was said, honest American concepts of the aims and functions of sociology, economy and history must be preserved and strengthened in the face of widespread misuse of these sciences.

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The Home Forum

Night on a Summit

WE STARTED up the mountain as the sun started climbing down the sky, late afternoon of a warm August day. The trail led over a wood road where white birches linked their branches with gray beeches; past a cellar-hole where lilac bushes still stood tall and a few roses bloomed, telling their forlornly romantic tale of life that had loved them once and left them because winters were too hard or rich western lands too enticing. The wood road came to its end at a green gate near which a brook flowed, low now but bearing enough water to keep lush the wild mint growing by its banks, throwing its cool fragrance on the surrounding air.

* * *

The trail led through a sheep pasture with short grass and tall pink-tufted flowers. The sheep looked up—curious, interested, hospitable. Their odd eyes conveyed little, but the quick flip of a nose on an outstretched hand gave brief assurance of welcome. On the survey map, the contour lines, running close and dark together, showed the sharp ascent the mountain made. A dozen sheep tracks ran in as many directions, so we fixed our eyes on the highest line of balsam firs and kept to that, over straggling stone walls in whose shade ferns clustered, through patches of wild raspberry, dodging juniper bushes with their sharp touch, upward, where the grass gave way to rocks, and oaks and maples gave place to pines.

The late afternoon sun was hot, rucksacks strapped with blanket rolls were heavy, breath came pantingly; but the ridge of balsams was gained and their scent filled the air like the memory of dreams. We stopped and looked back. The pitch of the hillside was mighty, sweeping down past the grazing sheep to a valley green with forests and blue with lakes, sweeping up again to the brooding mass of Monadnock against the southern sky, sweeping east and west to yet more distant mountains, sweeping north to that peak which meant the day's achievement.

* * *

The sun had gathered clouds and color by the time we reached the top—granite boulders, moss, and a cairn of jagged stones. We threw down our packs and knew the twin exultation of burdens lifted and height gained. Then, because the wonders of sunset were close at hand, we worked swiftly to establish our camp for the night. A few yards from the summit was a patch of moss sloping slightly eastward. It offered space wide enough for a bed of ponchos and blankets, with a hummock to pillow our heads. Soon we were back on a granite boulder, our eyes to the west, eating our supper.

The sun enamoured the cloud and the light softened from rose to gold, then deepened. The hot dry spread a cloak of blue mist along the horizon, and slowly the sun fulfilled its ancient office and sank into the west. We were to see it rise again only after its light had touched on all the shadowed part of the world and brought day to distant lands. So we watched it go as one would a friend, and thought longingly of its return.

* * *

There was an hour of twilight, of color spreading and fading, of distant blue ranges melting away into bluer distances, so that the known world clasped hands with the unknown. Lights came on in the villages, some lying low in the valley, linked by a ribbon of road, others halfway up the mountains. Stars came on in the sky, flickering at first as if a wind might blow them out, then burning with assurance. A breeze sprang gently out of the northwest and blew over us, soft as water, clean and light, alive and illusive. We pulled on jackets, though the mountaintop was still warm—granite boulders holding the sun's warmth long after its light had gone. We read poetry, the lilt of it resting on the wind, until there was no longer light to read by. Stars and a quarter moon, an elfin wind, and the shadows of mountains held the world.

We crept into our blanket rolls. Sleep was a fleet companion, giving way often to waking. The stars swung through the sky. The crickets and other night noises ceased. Sheep baa-ed to their lambs. Far below in the village the old clock with its Paul Revere bell tolled the hours. Lights went out in the world and came on in the sky. The Milky Way was a crusted pavement and the stars were so near that one no longer reached to them visually but walked among them. One felt the heart of the universe beating.

The wind that had blown so gently, so steadily, shifted—blowing now from the east. The air became sweet and moist. The morning star rose higher, more brilliant than any other in the whole heaven. There was no sound, no change, only a deepening stillness and a feeling of light at the edges of the world.

From the village in the valley four strokes came mellow and clear from the clock that had tolled so many. Then a bird in a thicket down the mountain suddenly awoke. A cascade of sound fell upon the stillness, and ceased as abruptly. But it was enough. The east heard and quivered with color. The stars heard and snuffed their lights. The birds heard and took up the song. The sheep heard and called to their lambs. Soon only the morning star could be seen shining white out of a day sky. Long veils of mist were lying in the valley, but the blue line of mountains was distinct. The sun came slowly out of the mist, over the mountains, into a waiting world; and the morning star could be seen no longer.

An hour later we came down the mountain, over the green wood road, through the long dusty valley, into a world of people. There were no words upon our tongues, but something had grown within us, something stirred only by the encompassment of space, the rhythm of stars, the pattern of light that goes and comes again.

For we had seen the darkness of night pricked by a thousand thousand points of light, so that looking over a world lapped in oblivion one knew that light had never left it. And we had seen the dawn come irresistibly to the waiting earth, so that darkness fled over the mountains and life quickened, and we had seen how eagerly man clasped hands with the day and went forth in its service.

E. Y.

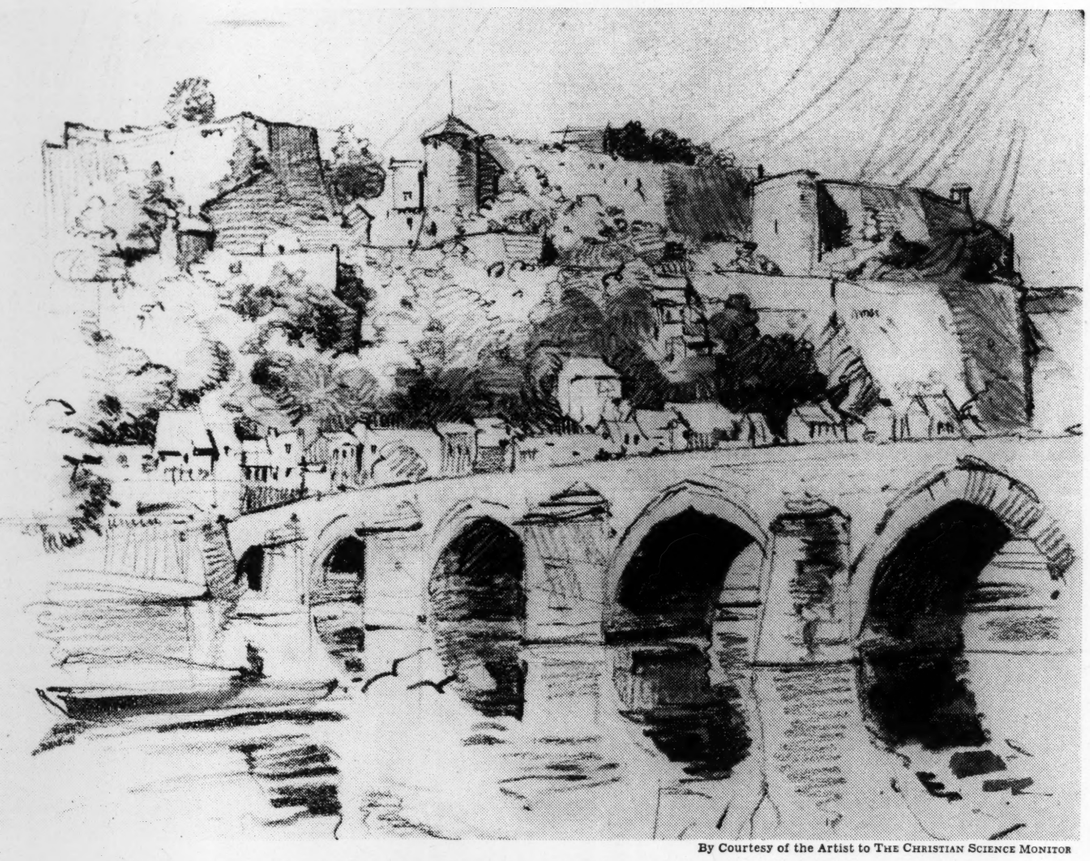
Weeds

Scorn not the weed
Whose humble flower
Shall fruit to seed
And bless the hour
Of feathered need.

Apply no name
But loveliness
To hawkweed flame—
Say nothing less
Of the excess

Of thistle bloom
Whose thorny green
Transforms a room.
Do not demean
The lowly weed.

HARRY ELMORE HURD



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE FORTRESS OF NAMUR, BELGIUM: *A Pencil Drawing by E. Weiss*

THE BELGIAN CITY OF NAMUR, on the River Meuse, has long presented a fine spectacle of medieval strength in the form of a fortress which occupies the site of the old castle of the counts of Namur. Long unused for military purposes, its hill has been converted into a beautiful park, the approach to which from the east is this fine old stone bridge, constructed in the eleventh century and rebuilt by Charles V. Namur was once considered practically impregnable, twin fortress to that of Liège. However, it fell quickly before the German advance through Belgium in 1914; and what may have befallen it more recently no one is bold enough to say. The more grateful, then, should one be for the artist's drawing which conveys an excellent impression of an old-world scene.

The Young Philosopher's Song

With a cat, with a bear,
My morning walk I share,
Paw in hand and claw in hand
Through the green midsummer land.

The listening birds within the wood
Approve our converse, sage and good,
And follow us among the trees
To overhear our homilies.

Till to the larger light of day
Forth from the wood we make our way
And well-contented homeward fare
Cat, philosopher, and bear.

HENRY BESTON

Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORD "home" is replete with connotations of shelter, heart's ease, and the unity of kindred tastes. Rightly viewed, it bespeaks innate longing for those things which are of high worth, although all too often cherished ideals remain unexpressed and unfulfilled.

True Christianity furnishes the means whereby this universal longing for wise and loving security may be abundantly satisfied. Of himself the Master once observed (Luke 9:58), "Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." Not the homelessness of self-interest, but conscious unity with God and the sense of spiritual kinship with all of God's children are the nature of Christianity as Jesus taught and lived it. One who seeks not security in matter, but usefulness to others through obedience to God, is enabled to understand in some degree what Jesus meant when he declared (John 14:2): "In my Father's house are many mansions. . . . I go to prepare a place for you."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, furnished heartening proof that spiritual service to mankind, worked out in dependence upon God, unfolds in human experience the greatest possible happiness. In her "Miscellaneous Writings" she gives this estimate of the subject (p. 100): "Pure humanity, friendship, home, the interchange of love, bring to earth a foretaste of heaven. They unite terrestrial and celestial joys, and crown them with blessings infinite."

"Pure humanity, friendship, home, the interchange of love," are fundamentally mental. Christian Science shows that all true qualities have their source in Mind, divine Principle. They exist apart from matter, which is a basic misconception of being. The spiritual qualities represented by these terms belong to man, as the image and likeness of God; they are a part of his nature. When it is realized that purity, kindliness, affection, security, comfort—qualities usually associated with home—are primarily spiritual, it can be seen that man always possesses them, because man is entirely spiritual, the likeness of God, Spirit.

Deprivation attends belief in materiality, but when it is learned in Christian Science that substance is altogether spiritual, the privilege of actively expressing the homelike qualities is unfolded, and the true nature of home is demonstrated. The way to maintain a true sense of home is to draw upon the understanding of one's actual relationship to God, thereby silencing the untenable claims of the physical senses with a practical faith in the presence and availability of divine ideas.

Manifestly, were one always to maintain his thinking at this standpoint, his experience would be immeasurably enriched. But to attain this goal, the influence upon one's own consciousness of the theories and fears held by mankind generally must be taken into account and surmounted; for as Paul said (Romans 14:7), "None of us liveth to himself."

Christian Science shows that the material beliefs generally entertained by mankind seem to act suggestively and intrusively upon individual human consciousness, and that this influence must be understood and guarded against. But since only the Godlike is real, this important work can be done readily and spontaneously as the supremacy and goodness of God are sought and loved, for as light dispels darkness, so does spiritually illumined thinking dispel the shadows of ignorance, fear, self-will, fate, and medical theories. The sanctity of one's mental home is protected as one keeps awake to and is grateful for the spiritual ideas of true being.

Christian Science shows evil to be a false sense, unreal and impersonal. But in order to overcome evil beliefs, the individual studying Christian Science must cultivate those qualities which keep him fully aware that God is the Father-Mother of all, the divine Principle of everything that actually exists. Limited, sickly, critical, resentful thinking cannot be allowed entrance into his consciousness. Kindliness, humility, patience, joy, and persistence in knowing the truth of being must be assiduously cultivated.

Many a home has been harmonized and enriched through the faithful use of the truths of being revealed in Christian Science. Smugness, envy, acquisitiveness have disappeared before the vision of heavenly largess. In all such cases the true sense of home brings "to earth a foretaste of heaven," which is defined by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587) as "harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." Actually, therefore, heaven is the present fact.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Heim

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS WORT „Heim" hat viele Nebenbedeutungen von Obdach, Gemütsruhe und der Einheit verwandter Neigungen. Recht betrachtet verrät es das angeborene Sehnen nach jenen Dingen, die von hohem Wert sind, obwohl gehegte Ideale allzuoft unausgedrückt und unerfüllt bleiben.

Das wahre Christentum liefert das Mittel, wodurch dieses universale Sehnen nach weiser und liebevoller Sicherheit in reichem Maße befriedigt werden kann. Der Meister bemerkte einmal von sich (Luk. 9, 58): „Die Füchse haben Gruben, und die Vögel unter dem Himmel haben Nester; aber des Menschen Sohn hat nicht, da er sein Haupt hinlege". Nicht die Heimatlosigkeit des Eigennutzes, sondern die bewußte Einheit mit Gott und der Sinn geistiger Verwandtschaft mit allen Kindern Gottes sind die Art des Christentums, wie Jesus es lehrte und lebte. Einer, der nicht Sicherheit in der Materie sucht, sondern bestrebt ist, sich durch Gehorsam gegen Gott anderen nützlich zu erweisen, kann einigermaßen verstehen, was Jesus meinte, als er erklärte (Joh. 14, 2): „In meines Vaters Hause sind viele Wohnungen. . . . Ich gehe hin, euch die Stätte zu bereiten".

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, lieferte den ermutigenden Beweis, daß geistiges Dienen für die Menschheit, das im Vertrauen auf Gott ausgearbeitet wird, die allergrößte Freudigkeit in der menschlichen Erfahrung entfaltet. In ihrem Buche "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 100) schreibt sie über diesen Gegenstand: „Reine Menschlichkeit, Freundschaft, Heim, der Austausch von Liebe bringen der Erde einen Vorgeschmack des Himmels. Sie vereinigen irdische und himmlische Freuden und krönen diese mit unendlichen Segnungen".

„Reine Menschlichkeit, Freundschaft, Heim, der Austausch von Liebe" sind im Grunde mental. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß alle wahren Eigenschaften ihren Ursprung im Gemüt, im göttlichen Prinzip, haben. Sie bestehen getrennt von der Materie, die eine grundlegende falsche Vorstellung des Seins ist. Die von diesen Ausdrücken dargestellten geistigen Eigenschaften gehören dem Menschen, dem Bild und Gleichnis Gottes. Sie sind ein Teil seiner Art. Wenn erkannt wird, daß Reinheit, Freundlichkeit, Zuneigung, Sicherheit, Behaglichkeit—gewöhnlich mit dem Heim verknüpfte Eigenschaften—im Grunde geistig sind, kann gesehen werden, daß der Mensch sie immer besitzt, weil er ganz geistig, das Gleichnis Gottes, des Geistes, ist.

Entbehrung ist die Folge des Glaubens an Materialität; wenn aber in der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstanden wird, daß Substanz rein geistig ist, wird das Vorrecht, die häuslichen Eigenschaften durch die Tat auszudrücken, entfaltet und die wahre Art des Heims bewiesen. Sich einen wahren Sinn des Heims bewahren, heißt aus dem Verständnis seiner wirklichen Verwandtschaft mit Gott schöpfen und dadurch die unhaltbaren Anmaßungen der körperlichen Sinne mit einem praktischen Glauben an die Gegenwart und die Verfügbarkeit göttlicher Ideen zum Schweigen bringen.

Offenbar würde die Erfahrung dessen, der sein Denken immer auf diesem Standpunkte betätigte, unermeßlich bereichert. Um aber dieses Ziel zu erreichen, muß der Einfluß der von der Menschheit allgemein angenommenen Lehren und Befürchtungen auf sein Bewußtsein in Betracht gezogen und überwunden werden; denn Paulus erklärte (Röm. 14, 7): „Unser keiner lebt sich selber".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß die von den Menschen allgemein geglaubten materiellen Annahmen das einzelne menschliche Bewußtsein suggestiv und aufdringlich zu beeinflussen scheinen, und daß dieser Einfluß verstanden und abgewehrt werden muß. Da aber nur das Gottähnliche wirklich ist, kann diese wichtige Arbeit leicht und aus eigenem Triebe getan werden, wenn die Allerhabenheit und die Güte Gottes gesucht und geliebt wird; denn wie das Licht die Finsternis vertreibt, so vertreibt geistig erleuchtetes Denken die Schatten Unwissenheit, Furcht, Eigenwillen, Verhängnis und ärztliche Theorien. Die Heiligkeit unseres mentalen Heims ist beschützt, wenn wir auf die geistigen Ideen des wahren Seins achten und dafür dankbar sind.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß das Böse ein unwirklicher und unpersönlicher falscher Sinn ist. Um aber böse Annahmen zu überwinden, muß jeder, der sich mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft befaßt, jene Eigenschaften pflegen, durch die er sich voll bewußt bleibt, daß Gott der Vater-Mutter aller, das göttliche Prinzip alles wirklich Bestehenden ist. Begrenztes, krankhaftes, tadelsüchtiges, grollendes Denken darf nicht in sein Bewußtsein eingelassen werden. Freundlichkeit, Demut, Geduld, Freude und beharrliches Wissen der Wahrheit des Seins müssen unablässig gepflegt werden.

Manches Heim ist durch gewissenhafte Anwendung der in der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllten Wahrheiten des Seins harmonisch gestaltet und bereichert worden. Selbstzufriedenheit, Neid, Aneignungssucht sind vor der Erkenntnis der himmlischen Freigebigkeit verschwunden. In allen solchen Fällen bringt der wahre Sinn des Heims „der Erde einen Vorgeschmack des Himmels", den Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 587) definiert als „Harmonie; die Herrschaft des Geistes; Regierung durch das göttliche Prinzip; Geistigkeit; Glückseligkeit; die Atmosphäre der Seele". Daher ist der Himmel tatsächlich die gegenwärtige Tatsache.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The Architecture of Mozart

WITH BACH AND HAYDN; with Beethoven, Brahms, Wagner, and Strauss, he holds up the main arch; others—and great others—cluster at its sides. Each of the members of the hierarchy made a supreme contribution. Mozart's was unique in the infinite number of its facets. His talent was absolute; his workmanship perfect; his productiveness fabulous; his inspiration divine. He was actually no more prolific and no more of a genius of melody than Schubert but he had a certain firmness and fullness of conception, combined with great advantages of training, that made his versatility one of the most spectacular things in all art. There was literally no form of music that he did not write supremely well, no instrument whose library he did not enrich; and in that respect he stands alone. Given the necessary stimulus—a definite commission—he galvanized into unfaltering creation of a sound, masterly, yet incredibly inspired piece of music. And it was immaterial to him whether the commission was an opera, a trio, a symphony, a wind serenade, a set of dances, a concerto, piano sonatas, lyric songs, a mass, or any music else.

Even while one is captivated by the beguiling beauty of his melody and the subtle brilliance of his orchestration, the science of Mozart's music is, in the end, more thrilling than its loveliness. It has irresistible appeal to minds trained in the great schools of art and logic. One word has repeatedly been used about it: architecture. And it is a good word to use, for this music is built with the same instinct for proportion and the same fidelity to elemental laws of structure that built the Parthenon and Chartres Cathedral. Bach's music, in a sturdier and less lyric way, is of the same kind. The surface ornaments of Mozart, like the scrolls and cherubs on a baroque façade, have preoccupied many and have diverted their attention from the underlying structure, but those who see it as a whole know its universal value. The accident that Mozart happened also to be full of spontaneous melody, dramatic fire, tender humor, sophisticated grace, and profound emotion is a bonanza of Providence. Such an accident does not happen twice. . . .

The apparent simplicity of this music, its limpid clarity, are in reality uncompromising forms which exact the maximum from the interpreter. While, with a burst of brilliant, inexact coloratura a singer can create excitement enough to carry off the show, to sing *Dove sono* she has to have a musical conscience, great intelligence, and ten times the vocal craftsmanship. The same is true of the instrumental music. It is sound, ripe, and satisfying. Mozart handles his forms with the sure detachment of the master, dominating yet respecting them. One quality of integrity permeates all his work, whether something so simple as the trio from the third movement of the Haffner symphony, so gay as *Kleine Nachtmusik*, so human as *Figaro*, so powerful as the *Schlussfuge* of the Jupiter, so exciting as the climax of *Don Giovanni*, or so exalted as the *Kyrie* of the Requiem. To come back from these contemplations to a small, homely, nervous man, worrying about his debts in a shabby suburban garden, is to see plainly the workings of the infinite.—From "Mozart," by MARCIA DAVENPORT. (New York: Scribner.)

At Greenwich With Dr. Johnson

ON SATURDAY, July 30, Dr. Johnson and I took a sculler at the Temple-stairs, and set out for Greenwich. . . .

We landed at the Old Swan, and walked to Billingsgate, where we took oars and moved smoothly along the silver Thames. It was a very fine day. We were entertained by the immense number and variety of ships that were lying at anchor, and with the beautiful country on each side of the river. . . .

I was much pleased to find myself with Johnson at Greenwich, which he celebrates in his "London" as a favourite scene. I had the poem in my pocket, and read the lines aloud with enthusiasm:

"On Thames's bank in silent thought we stood,
Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood:
Pleased with the sea which gave ELIZA birth,
We kneel, and kiss the consecrated earth."

He remarked that the structure of Greenwich Hospital was too magnificent for a place of charity, and that its parts were too much detached to make one great whole. . . .

We walked in the evening in Greenwich Park. He asked me, I suppose, by way of trying my disposition, "Is not this very fine?" Having no exquisite relish of the beauties of Nature, and being more delighted with "the busy hum of men," I answered, "Yes, Sir; but not equal to Fleet-street." JOHNSON: "You are right, Sir."

I am aware that many of my readers may censure my want of taste. Let me, however, shelter myself under the authority of a very fashionable Baronet in the brilliant world, who, on his attention being called to the fragrance of a May evening in the country, observed, "This may be very well; but for my part, I prefer the smell of a flambeau at the play-house."

We staid so long at Greenwich, that our sail up the river, in our return to London, was by no means so pleasant as in the morning; for the night air was so cold that it made me shiver. I was the more sensible of it from having sat up all the night before recollecting and writing in my Journal what I thought worthy of preservation; an exertion which, during the first part of my acquaintance with Johnson, I frequently made. —From "The Life of Samuel Johnson," by JAMES BOSWELL.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1940

Fall Tourist Trade to Net N. E. Millions

With 200,000 Legionnaires added to normal influx, region expected to gain by $15,000,000

With one eye focused on the normal flow of tourist travel to New England during this month and next and the other on the 200,000 or more American Legion members and their families coming to Boston for their annual convention Sept. 22-to-26, hotel owners and resort operators not only are extending their vacation season to be hosts to these visitors, but are preparing for one of the busiest autumns in years.

Those who know the spending ability of Legion members predict that some $15,000,000 will be left in the New England area. This amount, coupled with the money usually spent by regular fall visitors, paints a rosy financial picture for New England's hotel and resort men—particularly rosy when it is considered that the season to date has been exceptionally good.

Tourist and vacation ledgers in most New England areas show a profit for the season and it is with considerable enthusiasm that these hotel and resort men prepare for this bumper crop of tourists.

Come Early, Stay Late

Thousands of attractive circulars containing descriptive information have been mailed to various Legion headquarters throughout the country. "Come Early and Stay Late" is the advice of New England tourist officials to Legion members.

While Massachusetts, headquarters of the convention, will receive the bulk of the money spent by the visiting legion, the other New England States are expected to receive a tidy share.

Hotels in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, many of which used to board up doors and windows shortly after Labor Day, will keep "open" signs out far into October.

As officials of the New England Council point out the months of September and October offer exceptional opportunities for the tourist. Clear, cool days prevail most of the time affording visitors with ideal traveling conditions.

The New England Tartan

Outstanding attraction of any autumn season in New England is its colorful foliage pageant. From the seashore to the White Mountains of New Hampshire and Green Mountains of Vermont the countryside is ablaze with brilliant hues. Bright reds, deep yellows, sprinkled with soft browns make striking contrasts against the steel-blue sky. Bulletins are issued by the respective areas as to the progress of the foliage in order that visitors may time their trips to these regions accordingly.

A large percentage of the travel to New England, including Legion members, will be by automobile. However, the rail, air, steamship, and bus companies are expecting heavy travel during the Legion visit and already have made arrangements to have available extra equipment to handle the additional business.

While Legionaries are busy with convention meetings it is expected that their families will take tours to many New England resorts. Those who are here for their first visit undoubtedly will go to Plymouth to view the famous "rock" and other landmarks closely connected with the arrival of the Pilgrims. Boston itself will be an outstanding attraction, as special tours to all historical points of interest are being arranged.

Some 15 information booths will be scattered about the city and along the highways entering Boston. These will be manned by volunteer Legionaries closely acquainted with New England and its travel and recreational facilities.

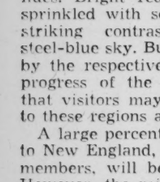
Disabled Yacht Aided

With a leaking gas tank, the 50-ton Canadian yacht Andrew Lee, requested a supply of gas and oil, or a "tow to Gloucester" of the crew of Nantucket Lightship, according to headquarters of the Coast Guard in Boston. The cutter Argo was sent out, took the vessel in tow and headed for New Bedford.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair this afternoon, tonight and Friday, with little change in temperature; lowest tonight near 60 degrees; gentle north to northeasterly winds.



All New England: Fair with little change in temperature tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northeast winds and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	77	New Orleans	80	91
Chicago	61	85	New York	68	79
Denver	56	81	Norfolk	72	83
Kansas City	68	83	Philadelphia	68	82
Los Angeles	53	79	St. Louis	60	88
Miami	74	89	San Francisco	58	65
Minneapolis	65	81	Washington	65	85

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., Sept. 5.
B—Maximum, Sept. 4

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:21 p. m., E. D. T.; height, 11.5 feet.
Friday, 2:49 a. m., E. D. T.; height, 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:43 p. m., E. D. T.

Candidates

By a Staff Photographer

Christian A. Herter
G. O. P. Speaker of House and candidate for renomination, and

Angier L. Goodwin
Republican Floor Leader unopposed for renomination and election to Senate, and

Eugene H. Giroux
Democratic Floor Leader in Senate who is seeking renomination

Great Freighter Exhibitor Ready For India Service

Launched Aug. 3, at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River shipyards, Quincy, the $2,430,000 freighter Exhibitor was today delivered to the American Export Lines for its India service from United States North Atlantic ports.

The 15,000-ton-displacement vessel is the sixth of eight vessels built or building at the Quincy yard for this company and is the 45th ship placed in service under the United States Maritime Commission's program to rehabilitate the American merchant marine.

Capt. Wardwood Mason was given command of the new freighter which will bring general cargo to Boston and New York from India. The two remaining vessels of the eight "made in Quincy" are to be named the Executor and the Examiner and launching is expected shortly.

The Exhibitor is of the shelter-deck type of vessel, propelled by a single screw, driven by steam turbines designed to permit a sustained speed of 16½ knots an hour when loaded, and a steaming radius of 15,000 miles. The vessel is 473.1 feet long.

Keville to Head Recruiting Groups

Col. William J. Keyville, of Belmont, was appointed today to head the recruiting committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety by Channing H. Cox, chairman of the Public Safety organization and former Republican Governor.

The recruiting committee, a state-wide organization, will seek to encourage enlistments in the National Guard, the regular United States Army and the Navy.

Colonel Keville enlisted in the old 8th regiment in 1896 and volunteered for service in Cuba in 1898. He also served in the 103rd ammunition train in France in the World War.

Contests Many for Seats In Bay State Legislature

This is the ninth of 10 articles on candidates for party nominations in the Massachusetts primaries, Sept. 17. The last article will describe contests for county positions in Suffolk, Middlesex, and Norfolk counties.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the advent of biennial sessions, service in the Massachusetts Legislature still exerts considerable attraction for Bay State politicians, as is evidenced by the fact that 165 of the 240 present members of the House of Representatives and 29 of the 40 Senators are seeking renomination to the present positions.

At the same time seven of the eight present members of the Executive Council are campaigning to continue serving in the group which approves State contracts and gubernatorial appointments.

A few months ago it appeared that the turnover in the House and Senate, through incumbents not seeking renomination and through defeats either in the primary or election, would reach at least 50 per cent and result in a large group of untrained legislators into the General Court.

Now, because of the unexpectedly large numbers of Senators and Representatives bidding for another term, the turnover probably will be considerably smaller than at first anticipated.

Thirteen Others

Besides the 165 Representatives running for renomination 13 others are seeking to advance to the Upper Branch.

On the other hand it is possible the number of incumbents suffering defeat in the primaries or the election may be fairly high because they are running in new districts, the result of the 1939 legislative revision of Senate and House districts to effect more equitable representation as required by the State Constitution.

However, eight of the 22 Senators running for re-election are unopposed in both the Republican or Democratic primaries. Thus they are enjoying election by default. They include Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, Republican Floor Leader, who many predict will be the next President of the Senate to succeed Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington who is retiring from the Senate because of his appointment as Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission; Senator Donald W. Nickerson (R) of Wareham, a certain candidate for the President's position; Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, Senator James A. Gunn (R) of Montague, Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester, Senator Mason Sears (R) of Dedham, Senator Newland H. Holmes (R) of Weymouth and Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston.

Seven other Republican Senators are unopposed in their party primary. Among them is Senator Chester T. Skibinski (R) of Chicopee. But after the primary he will withdraw because of his appointment on Wednesday as a member of the State Labor Relations Commission and a substitute will be named in his place.

Four Unopposed

Four of the seven Democratic Senators up for re-election are unopposed in the primaries. On the other hand, Senator Eugene H. Giroux, Democratic Floor Leader, is in the midst of one of the sharpest Senatorial contests, with six candidates opposing him in the primary, including Representative Edward T. Brady (D) of Somerville.

Senator Bernard L. Sullivan (D) of Chelsea is also in the midst of a bitter primary fight with his principal opponent being Representative Joseph A. Melley (D) of Chelsea.

Another interesting Democratic contest is that in the Fourth Suffolk District where two Representatives, Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., of Boston, and Leo J. Sullivan of Boston, are in a group of five seeking the seat being vacated by Senator John E. Kerrigan (D) of Boston, who is running for Sheriff of Suffolk County.

One of the Republican primary fights causing considerable interest is that in the Middlesex and Suffolk Districts where the Veteran Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton is opposed by the experienced Representative Warren K. Brimblecom (R) of Newton. A third candidate, Thomas E. Morahan of Newton, is also in the fight, but is conceded no chance. Whoever gains this nomination will win the election almost automatically.

Fourteen Republican Representatives and one Democratic member, Joseph N. Roach, of North Adams, are unopposed in either the Republican or Democratic primary. Therefore, they are now theoretically members of the incoming 1941-42 Legislature.

Herter Certain

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is certain of election in November and is expected to be chosen Speaker for another term, while Representative William A. Jones (R) of Barnstable, Republican Floor Leader in the House, is among those unopposed in either party.

Representative Cyrus C. Rounseville (R) of Fall River is among those unopposed for re-election but inasmuch as he has been appointed member of the State Industrial Accident Board he will withdraw after the primaries and the local Republican committee will appoint a substitute who actually will walk into the House without a contest, unless a "sticker" candidate runs on the Democratic ticket.

The Executive Council primaries present numerous contests in both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Edgar S. Lindsay, Republican Councilor from the First District, is waging a bitter struggle to retain his seat against the surge of Fred W. Steele, New Bedford textile leader. Although Harold W. Jones of Taunton is in the race, the fight is between Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Steele.

Second District

The Second District Republican melee is probably the bitterest in the state, with Clayton L. Havey seeking renomination against Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy, who was Councilor during the James M. Curley administration and who is trying a political comeback. Three other men are in the field, David A. Chapman, former director of the State Division of Smoke Abatement, Thomas Walter Taylor of Wellesley and Louis Shindler of Boston. The latter is also running for the Democratic nomination unopposed. Although Councilor Havey is predicted the winner, Mr. Grossman's victory would not be considered an upset.

In the Third District Councilor Frank A. Brooks (R) of Concord has three G. O. P. opponents but his primary and election victories are anticipated.

Bayard Tuckerman, G. O. P. Councilor from the Fifth District, is not up for re-election. Therefore three men, David A. Black of Lynn, William J. MacInnis, former Mayor of Gloucester, and Fred A. Turner of Lawrence, are in the contest for the Republican nomination while William G. Hennessey of Lynn, Democratic Councilor during Mr. Curley's gubernatorial regime, is attempting to regain the Fifth District Council seat by seeking the Democratic nomination. His Democratic opponent is James A. Donovan of Lynn.

Five Opponents

Councilor Eugene A. F. Burtnett (R) of Somerville has five Republican opponents, including Mayor Frank E. Lewis of Everett, in the Sixth District. In this sector another former Councilor during the Curley reign is also attempting a Democratic comeback. He is James J. Brennan of Somerville, who with Mr. Hennessey, helped Mr. Curley control the Council during the hectic years of 1935 and 1936. He and three others, Edward J. Coughlin of Somerville, Walter McCarron of Lowell and Thomas F. McGrath of Somerville, are running for the Democratic nomination.

In the Seventh and Eighth Districts Councilors George E. Nelson (R) of Worcester and Arthur A. Hastings (R) of Springfield respectively are unopposed for the G. O. P. nominations. Both are expected to be victorious in November, although Mr. Hastings may have to face Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, who is one of the five Democratic candidates in the Eighth District and who is retiring from the Legislature after several years service.

The Fourth District contest is the feature attraction in the Democratic Councilor primary. Daniel H. Coakley, only Democratic member of the Council, has seven candidates in the field against him. His chief opponents include Representative Francis X. Coyne (D) of Boston, John J. Sawtelle of Boston, and George A. Murphy, former President of the Boston City Council.

Another Democratic candidate is Joseph Lee, member of the Boston School Committee. The Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in this district. The unopposed Republican candidate is Hugh Morrison Brown of Revere.

Political observers are of the opinion that unless voters concentrate on one particular opponent of Mr. Coakley, the latter will again be returned to the Executive Council despite the charges made against him by the commission investigating the pardons racket and various other public criticisms of him during the past several years.

To Bolster British Sea Power

Wide World

U. S. Destroyer Gets Final Test

Destroyer 257 of the United States Navy is pictured in midstream after she left drydock in East Boston where she was given a final checkup before sailing for a Canadian port to be turned over to the British Navy. She is one of the 50 over-age destroyers the United States exchanged for sea bases in the British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Defense Hands $300,000 New Orders to N. E.

Indications continue to multiply that New England business stands on the threshold of considerable expansion due to United States War Department orders for defense needs. The department announced today the awarding of contracts to about 50 manufacturing concerns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

These orders, which totalled more than $300,000, were distributed in varying sum from $1,119 for oil extractors to the Leon J. Barret Company of Worcester, to $74,991 for drill presses to the Austin-Hastings Company, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass.

The contracts reached into more than 20 different manufacturing lines covering a wide field of employment. Local manufacturers indicated today that a growing demand would be likely on the part of the War Department upon New England manufacturing, although the demand has not yet been large enough directly to affect employment.

Guardsmen Plan Band Concerts

Six concerts will be given by the mixed band of the Massachusetts National Guard at the Hatch Shell on the Charles River Esplanade starting next Wednesday, Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson announces.

At next Wednesday's concert, which will start at 8 p. m., General Erickson will deliver a short address on the activities of the National Guard. Other performances will be given on Friday, Sept. 13; Sunday, Sept. 15; Tuesday, Sept. 17; Thursday, Sept. 19, and Friday, Sept. 20. The musicians will be chosen from band units in the various National Guard organizations.

Tobin Names Group to Study Defense Projects for Boston

Critical investigation of current local proposals to spend large sums on projects "for national defense purpose" in Boston appeared assured today with the appointment by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of a committee to study Boston's defense problems.

The board is expected to begin work immediately, because of the forthright proposal from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that Boston provide a $1,000,000 armory adjacent to the Charlestown Navy Yard. Added space is needed because of contemplated expansion of the Naval Reserve. The armory might be constructed as a Work Projects Administration undertaking with local sponsorship, Secretary Knox stated.

Investigation of the Secretary's proposal and of city-owned property near the Navy Yard which might be used has already been begun by Daniel M. Driscoll, head of the City's Real Estate Division. Mr. Driscoll, it is anticipated, will confer with the new committee to consider the project.

A second major project currently urged for defense purposes is an $800,000 expansion of the East Boston Airport, presented to the Mayor recently by Park Commissioner William P. Long, Major Albert L. Edson, Superintendent of the Airport, and Crocker Snow, Chairman of the State Aeronautics Commission. The newly-appointed committee will also consider this proposal, it is expected.

The members of the new committee are: Fred A. Dakin, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Representative Patrick Sullivan of Dorchester; Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly; Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang; City Auditor Charles J. Fox; Park Commissioner William P. Long; and Acting Corporation Counsel Wilfred J. Doyle.

Appointment of such a group was suggested by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which declares in a current bulletin: "Taxpayers have a right . . . to be on guard against haphazard local defense preparations. . . Just what should be the part of our State and local services in defending our people and our property . . . seems to be an unexplored question. . . In the absence or pending nation-wide attention to this question, it would be a good idea for the Mayor to put some of the best minds in his official family and in the community to work on it."

The Chamber of Commerce Committee proposed that such a defense committee be set up on a metropolitan basis, as a pioneering venture into the realm of metropolitan co-operation. Mayor Tobin's Committee is exclusively from Boston, but will co-operate with similar committees set up in any other communities of the metropolitan area, City Hall spokesmen explained.

New Faces at Northeastern

Fifteen new members have been appointed to the Northeastern University faculty, it was announced today as the 43rd academic year of the Boston institution started.

In addition to the promotion of Prof. William T. Alexander to head of the Department of Industrial Engineering to succeed Asa S. Knowles, who last spring was made Dean of the College of Business Administration, the following appointments were announced: Dr. Antonio L. Mezzacappa of Harvard as assistant professor of modern languages; Dr. William J. Pinard of South Africa as instructor in education and sociology; Hurshel E. Underhill of the University of Oklahoma as assistant professor of banking and finance.

Other appointments included: Robert A. Johnston of the University of Kansas as lecturer in retail merchandising; Fred R. Henderson of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as administrative assistant in the College of Engineering; Earl K. Bowen of Massachusetts State as instructor in mathematics; Frederick S. Bacon of Harvard as research consultant; and Ralph A. Troupe of Drexel Institute as instructor in Chemical Engineering.

Appointed as teaching fellows for the coming year are Alvin R. Ingram, University of New Hampshire; John P. Masterson, Boston College; Warren E. Lux, Amherst; Francis R. Nitchie, Jr., Middlebury; Ralph D. Kodis, Northeastern.

Wins Honors

Wide World

Miss Leonora Lindsley

Boston girl who has just returned to America on the Dixie Clipper after heroic service in an ambulance section attached directly to the French army. Miss Lindsley's unit received a collective Croix de Guerre for its service in evacuating wounded troops.

Wagner Act Declared to Put Labor in Thrall

Baldwin criticizes training for jobs by Government as rudimentary—Interpretation of law.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 5—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin came out for the working man, while attacking the enforcement of the Wagner Act, in an address before the Connecticut State Federation of Labor here today. Furthermore, he defended his administration against charges of "gross neglect in carrying out the reorganization program" of his predecessor and thus failing to effect certain savings. He questioned the claims of the Federal Government's job-training schools that they are turning out "skilled workers," saying that they were able to give pupils only a rudimentary knowledge as beginners.

The Government of the State is "aligned definitely and unequivocably upon the side of the common people, the working people, against any attempt to take advantage of them in this present emergency," he declared.

"We expect our manufacturers, our Connecticut industries, whether engaged in national defense production or otherwise, to make a fair and legitimate profit. But we expect, too, that our Connecticut labor, our Connecticut working-people, will receive fair and legitimate wages and treatment. We not only expect it, we shall insist upon it."

In his attack on the interpretation of the Wagner Act, the Governor said:

"Government has been reaching out to regulate industry, to regulate business. Let me predict to you that the next step, unless the process is halted, will be the regulation of labor. I say the next step, but this step already is being taken. I am completely in favor of the principles embodied in the Wagner Act. They are the same principles, at root, that are the heart of our own anti-injunction law here in Connecticut. The right of labor to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing is a basic American principle, as fundamental as any contained in the Bill of Rights. But I am against the way the Wagner Act at present is being interpreted and enforced, and I am against it on the side of Labor, because I think this present interpretation and enforcement is destroying labor, destroying labor's independence."

The Governor observed the Act is resulting not in labor unions, but in Government unions; "and if the Government goes into business, as it seems bent on doing, there you will have the biggest company union of them all."

He pointed out that the State had $1,000,000 in its Treasury, and that the employees he was charged with having retained at the State's expense were all Democrats "frozen into" civil service by the previous administration.

Fin Com Refuses To Give Kelly Any Advance 'El' Data

The Boston Finance Commission today refused the request of Francis E. Kelly, Democratic candidate for Governor, that it release for public consumption data collected in its investigation of the Boston Elevated Railroad. The study has been carried on since August, 1939, under a $20,000 grant voted by the Boston City Council with the approval of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Pointing out that the study is not complete and that engineers and accountants are examining the books of the Elevated the Commission declared, "It should be obvious that at this stage of the study no useful interim report is possible."

In a letter to Charles M. Storey, Chairman of the Finance Commission, Mr. Kelly declared he knew many of the sensational facts that have been uncovered and charged the Commission with "withholding these scandalous facts until after the November election" and threatened to publicly disclose the facts he knows between now and the primary election on Sept. 17.

Replying the Commission stated, "It is hardly necessary to say that the Mayor, the Finance Commission, and Mr. Callahan (Timothy F. Callahan, special investigator for the Commission) welcome facts from any source whatever."

Mr. Kelley this afternoon reiterated his charge that the Finance Commission was concealing the information for political purposes, and in a rebuttal statement, said, "Mr. Story states that substantial progress has been made to date. I feel that the public which is paying for the investigation is entitled to know what this substantial progress amounts to."

The gubernatorial candidate, who claimed a few days ago he knew what the Finance Commission's report would be and that he would release the information if the Commission did not, failed to state today that he would disclose the findings.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 13

Theaters

Shubert—
"Boys and Girls Together," starring Ed Wynn in his new musical revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Tom Brown's School Days," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Freddie Bartholomew. 2:30, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Men Without Souls," with John Litel. 2:05, 5:20, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Enemy Agent." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Boys from Syracuse," with Allan Jones, Joe Penner, Martha Raye and Rosemary Lane. 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—
"Sporting Blood," with Robert Young. 1, 4:05, 7, 10:05. Also "Public Deb. No. 1." with Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. 2:30, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Cheri-Bibi," starring Pierre Fresnay. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers in "Lucky Partners." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros., Andrews Sisters, and Constance Moore. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"The Sea Hawk," starring Errol Flynn. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:20. Also "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," featuring Sidney Toler. 9:45, 1:10, 4:35, 8:10.

Modern—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "My Love Came Back," with Olivia de Havilland. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. Also "Scatterbrain," featuring Judy Canova.

Orpheum—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"Sporting Blood," with Robert Young, Maureen O'Sullivan and Lewis Stone. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Public Deb. No. 1." with Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO, Boston—
"Margie," with Mischa Auer and Nan Grey. 10:10 a. m., 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:35, 9:55. Stage: Glen Miller and his orchestra. 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 3:35, 6:25, 8:40.

State—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Pete Smith Will Test Your I. Q.," "Two-Reel Western," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Jean Parker and Donald Woods." "Young America Flies," "Women in Hiding," "Dust Bowl Refugees," "Golf With Horton Smith," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Also "My Love Came Back," with Olivia de Havilland. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. Also "Scatterbrain," featuring Judy Canova.

Telepix—
March of Time's Panama Canal; U. S. Navy; Ozzie Nelson; Fitzpatrick Travels; Schubert's Ave Maria; Archery; Electrical Discoveries; cartoon and 30 minutes news digest. Tomorrow: "What's Your I. Q.? with Pete Smith," "U. S. Navy—First Line of Defense," "Latest Crime Does Not Pay," "Musical Western in Technicolor," "Horton Smith Golf Pointers," and 30 minute news digest.

Tremont—
"Lillian Russell" with Alice Faye. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with L. Turner. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Boris Karloff in "Demon Doctor." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9. Also "The Bat Whispers," with Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. Tomorrow: "Hell's Cargo." Also "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda.

Uptown—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35. Also "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. Tomorrow: "The Boys from Syracuse," with Allan Jones and Joe Penner. Also "They Drive by Night," with George Raft.

University—
Spencer Tracy in "Edison, the Man." 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also "I was an Adventuress," with Richard Greene. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Techniques in Painting by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Middle of Month to Bring 'F M' Connecticut Radiocasts

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The official opening of the Housatonic River bridge on Labor Day marked the completion of the now famous Merritt Parkway, of which former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who participated in the ceremonies, saw the beginning in the legislative halls of Connecticut about 10 years ago. It also firmly linked this modern express thoroughfare with the Wilbur L. Cross highway, which, when completed, will constitute an extension of the Merritt Parkway to the Massachusetts line near Union.

Yet, new and efficient as may be these great arteries, numerous as may be the automobiles pouring over them from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, Connecticut remains essentially a rural state, and a turn off a main road this week would likely have brought the motorist into a country fair. It might, for example, have been at Goshen, where he would have seen Connecticut's "number one hired man," Gov. Raymond Earl Baldwin, riding an ox-sled in the drawing ring along with a load of 545 pounds, which bothered the oxen a good deal more than the weight of the Governor. Or the motorist might have chanced upon the several hundred young persons at the Hartford County 4-H Club Fair swingin' their partners to the rural rhythms as Leon Simpson, prompter, of Bristol called the turns.

Country dancing is becoming a regular part of the program for Connecticut's fairs, and was perhaps the feature of this year's Farm Home Week of the University of Connecticut. Yet the return of the dance to popularity has not detracted from the fundamental objects of the shows, the display and grading of the prize beasts, the contests—wood-chopping, sawing, steer showmanship, ox-drawing—and the gathering of folk interested in farming in this State either as a hobby or a means of earning a living.

First 'FM' Station

The contrast between the old and new is apparent in other ways. Although composed of settled people and settled habits, it nevertheless is the home of the world's first radio station licensed to broadcast with frequency modulation, WDRC. Only Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of "FM," obtained a license for this type of broadcasting before WDRC did.

Now WIXPW, the WDRC frequency modulation station, plans on Monday, Sept. 16, to begin a separate program of broadcasts with its own organization, features and programs, and listeners will have the benefit of broadcasts guaranteed to be free of static and other similar disturbances.

It was Connecticut, furthermore, that established the first frequency modulation police radio system which representatives of other state police forces gathered to study at a meeting of the Eastern States Police Radio League at the State police headquarters in Hartford. Originally set up by Prof. Daniel E. Noble of the University of Connecticut and Sydney E. Warner, radio maintenance supervisor, the two-way transmission system is now operating between a single central station and 80 police cars, and covers the towns of Hartford, Westport, Colchester, and Stafford Springs. By Sept. 15, it will include five other towns in its protective network.

Big Motor Order

Defense still is the keynote of much of the State's activity. The biggest event was the announcement of the award of Federal contracts for supplying Army and Navy airplane motors to the Pratt & Whitney division of the United Aircraft Corporation.

A $15,000,000 expansion in the plant of the company is already under way to enable it to meet emergency war orders. Many other Connecticut industries engaged in the machine tool trade will benefit from these orders, for about 50 per cent of the tooling for Pratt & Whitney is done in this State.

Connecticut also has the distinction of being second only to Massachusetts among the New England states in approaching its quota in the United States Army's drive to recruit men for the period between June 21 and 31. Toward a quota of 273 men, the State produced 255 recruits.

In addition, President Roosevelt this week signed and approved the application of the Hartford Housing Authority for a "defense" public housing project of 1,000 units to take care of the workers in such plants as the United Aircraft which are already doubling and tripling their personnel under war orders.

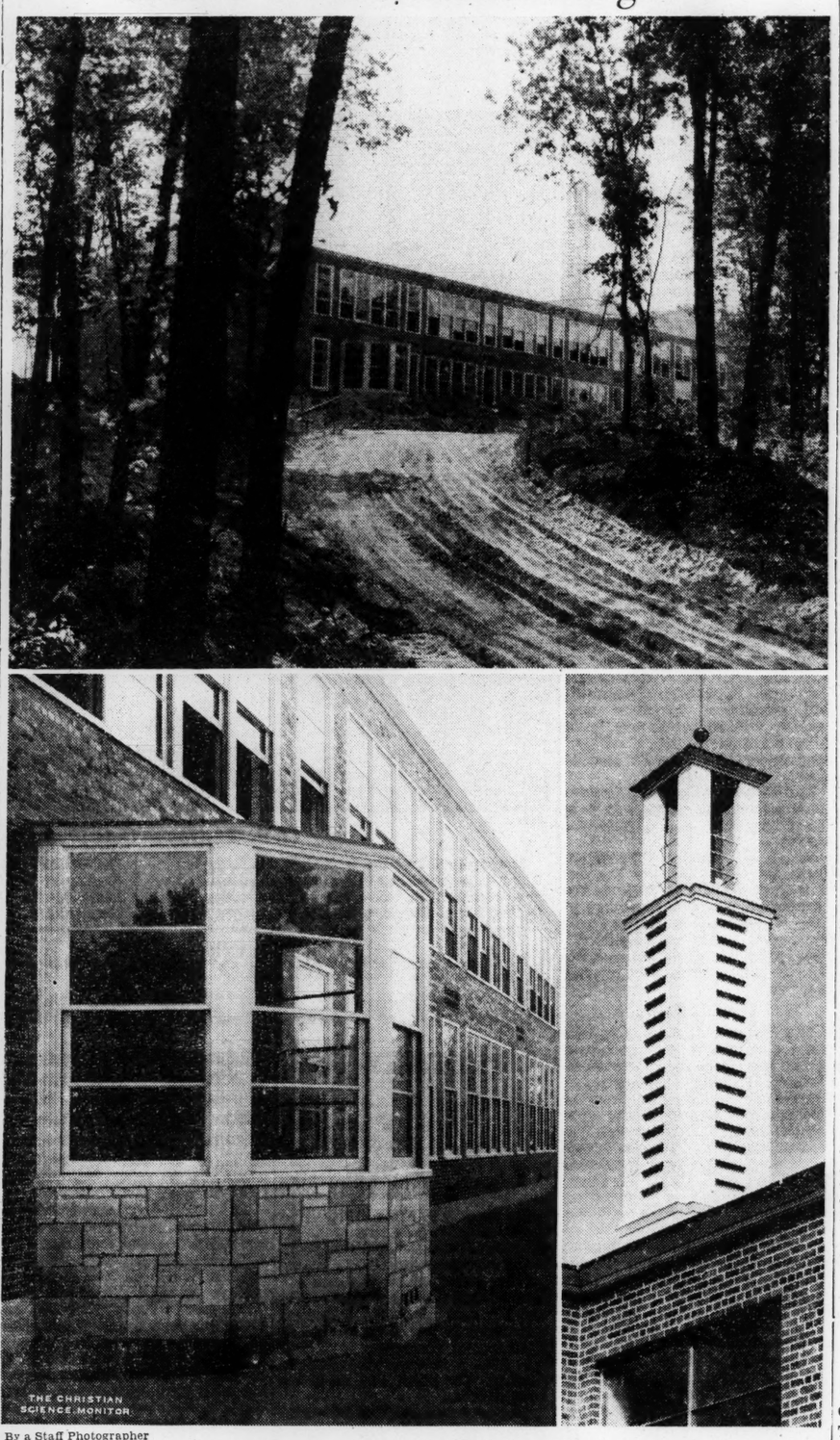
Socialist Warns Against Fascism 'Made in the U. S.'

Warning that the United States may have Fascism without waiting for Hitler to bring it here, Prof. Maynard C. Krueger, vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, declared that the United States now stands at a crucial crossroads.

Speaking at the New England Town Meeting in Repertory Theater last night on the subject "Will Our National Defense Program Regiment Labor?", Professor Krueger said America faces two alternatives. It must take the road to military dictatorship which begins with conscription and an armament economy, he declared, or the other road to democratic collectivism, which starts off with preserving democratic institutions of free speech, press, and assembly and with "expanding economy in the standard-of-living industries."

Other speakers at the forum were Joseph Kovner, assistant general counsel for the national Congress of Industrial Organizations, who largely agreed with Professor Krueger but held that the ideas could be put into effect without "socialistic clichés" through maintaining the democratic institutions in America; and Robert Amory, President and Treasurer of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, who contended that the United States needs to get away from "the hodge-podge and conflicts of an undisciplined democracy."

Suburb in Educational Vanguard



By a Staff Photographer

Westwood (Mass.) High School

Upper: Building as it appears from a wooded roadway. Lower left: Bay window, showing purpose of architects, Markus & Nocka, to provide abundant daylight. Lower right: Tower serving as ventilation exhaust.

Functional Building Awaits Westwood High School Pupils

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After 10 years of building, during which Westwood has become one of the fastest growing residential communities in Massachusetts, the town is all agog for the opening of its first High School. Perched on an oak-sheltered knoll overlooking the triangular junction of two main highways, and facing out on High Street, the $180,000 school, at its final stages of construction, is preparing to receive 150 senior and Junior high school pupils on Sept. 15.

"Now," said one of Westwood's old-timers, "we can hold our town meetings in a modern auditorium, instead of in a garage over in Islington," where gatherings have been held ever since the Town Hall was condemned for crowded use.

Central attraction of the new building is a combination gymnasium and school auditorium, which makes use of the old Greek type of stage at the center of a sort of amphitheater, with circling and rising tiers of seats. This arrangement not only does away with the neck-stretching that comes from constantly looking up at the platform, but also provides a clear view from every seat and results in excellent acoustics.

But this is getting a bit ahead of the story. For written into the simple, red-brick exterior surmounted by a spire that serves the modern utilitarian purpose of "ventilating exhaust," is a chapter in the life of a typical Yankee community set against a background of democratic town meetings and modern automobile transportation, enabling family breadwinners to work in Boston and come home to the country every night 20 miles away from the office.

"How many classrooms are there?" That is an unanswerable question, since the architects, Markus & Nocka, have achieved a modern "functional" plan that makes every classroom of practical use to four and six classes. Typical of this plan is the domestic science room, which can be converted by partitions into a kitchen, living, and dining room suite with fireplace and built-in cooking units. An adjoining cafetera can be quckly turned to a study or lecture room. The whole structure is designed with a Spartan simplicity intended to make every feature practical and useful, with no attempt at ornament for its own sake. Decorative effect, however, has been achieved, as the ventilation spire on the roof attests.

Plans are based on the theory that ornamentation merely "dates a building" and that anything which serves no useful purpose should be left off as wasteful expense. Working on this theory, the builders have provided soundproofing, modern ventilation, gymnasium, auditorium, cafeteria, art room, library, and playground at a cost in keeping with a small town's pocketbook.

Why Westwood needed a High School after 200 years without one is the final chapter in this story dealing with a real estate boom and a local population rise of 58 per cent in the last decade. Until a local builder started putting up small homes that were attractive both in price and appearance, Westwood was just another backwoods community, content to let the rest of the world go by without a flutter of ambition. But the combination and improved arterial roads was too much for Westwood, with a country atmosphere appealing to the work-a-day family.

Not only has the population increased from 2,097 in 1930 to 3,313 in 1940, but school attendance has advanced from 331 to nearly 500. High school pupils have risen in numbers from 71 in 1929 to something like 140 this year.

Having no high school of its own, the town contracted with Dedham to furnish this education, at a considerable measure of tuition and transportation cost, which can now be turned towards paying for the new school.

Expansion possibilities have been considered in the design of the new structure, which can be made to meet at least twice the present student requirements.

Evening Schools In Brookline Grow

Commenting on the growth of evening schools in Brookline, Superintendent Ernest R. Caverly disclosed that during the past 10 years the enrollment in the evening high and elementary school has increased more than 60 per cent from 270 pupils in 1929 to more than 698 in 1939.

"In 1929," he said, "instruction was offered in 12 different subjects, principally those in the commercial field, while today a choice of 22 different subjects is offered in the cultural as well as commercial field.

"The average attendance for each class ten years ago was 16, today it is 18. As in 1929 the largest concentration of pupils is in the commercial subjects."

'Honest Vote' Is Sought By R. I. Canvass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5—Rhode Island's Boards of Canvassers have made their biennial canvass of the voting list, as the first step in the "honest election" plans of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

The process has assumed greater importance this year than for many years past because of the necessity under the new election laws of printing the lists and furnishing them forthwith in at least five complete sets to local chairmen of the two major political parties.

Until the 1939 amended election laws, the lists were not provided until about 20 days before the election, and it was the contention that this short time for examination allowed for "padding" and the insertion of names that were not qualified either because of loss of franchise, because of criminal records, or otherwise.

These lists were said to have played a major part in contributing to the alleged election frauds of 1938 which have resulted in scores of indictments by the Grand Jury.

Complete figures for every town and city in the State on this preliminary revision of the voting lists were not available. In Pawtucket is was reported that the results would not be known for several weeks.

Providence has a tentative total vote eligible for the coming election of 124,380, according to figures made public by Joseph Mainelli, Secretary of the Board of Canvassers. This is 214 greater than the total vote eligible at the 1938 election.

Of this total 64,896 are men and 59,484 are women. Mr. Mainelle pointed out, however, that these figures were tentative and consist of the registry voters who qualified during the past two years and the real estate and personal property voters as shown on the tax lists certified in September, 1939.

There will be many changes in these figures between now and election, Mr. Mainelli said, but the totals made public yesterday are the basis on which the voting lists will be made up. The new tax lists will be ready for certification on Sept. 15, he said, and many transfers and eliminations will follow the certification of these lists.

Police have been checking the registrations for several months, and as a result, the canvassers say, the lists will "be as clean as it is possible to make them."

Maine's State Election Race On Its Last Lap

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 5 (AP)—Maine's political campaign—the nation's first State battle of 1940—goes into the windup stage tonight with the Federal Social Security Administrator and the Director of the United States Mint beginning a week-end stump tour for Democratic office-seekers in next Monday's State election.

Both Paul V. McNutt, who handles the New Deal social security program, and Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, who coins the nation's hard money, appear tonight at Bangor, where Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., will do his oratorical bit for Republicans tomorrow.

A United States Senate toga, the Governorship, three national House seats, State legislative and a host of lesser posts are at stake in Monday's election. The voters also act on several referenda.

The presence of a United States Senate campaign committee investigator, H. Ralph Burton, was made known last night when United States Representative Ralph O. Brewster, the Republican Senate nominee, charged that Mr. Burton had been "traveling about the State" in a car owned by Alton A. Lessard, a law partner of Mr. Brewster's Democratic foe, former Gov. Louis J. Brann.

Mr. Burton, conceding readily he had been in Mr. Lessard's car "on one occasion," asserted he had to "talk with members of both parties to make an impartial investigation"—of what, he would not say. But Mr. Brewster claimed it was primary expenditures, and United States Attorney John D. Clifford revealed he had been "requested" to obtain from the Secretary of State expense reports filed by former Governor Brann, Representative Brewster and Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

Retiring United States Senator Frederick Hale (R) whose seat Mr. Brewster and Mr. Brann are seeking, portrayed the election in a telegram to Republican State Chairman J. Fred O'Connell as of "tremendous importance" to Wendell Willkie's political future.

At Fairfield, Republican Presidential nominee Willkie was described as "pre-eminently the candidate of Wall Street" by Democratic National Committeeman F. Harold Dubord.

Grange Leaders Are Guests At Topsfield Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5—Grange Day was observed at the Topsfield Fair today and officials of both the State and County granges were guests of the Essex County Agricultural Society, sponsors of the fair.

Now in its 119th year the Topsfield Fair, said to be one of the oldest in New England, opened yesterday under favorable skies with the largest opening-day attendance in more than a decade.

Clinging to many of the traditional events of New England county fairs the show drew an estimated attendance of 6,000 persons who found the cattle show, flower show, grange and women's handicraft exhibits up to the usual high standards. Judges held the flower show to be one of the largest in the Fair's long history.

State trophies were awarded to Mrs. Albert C. Burrage of West Manchester for her exhibit of orchids, valued at more than $25,000; to George Thurlow of West Newbury for his exterior landscape plots of hardy plantings and for his showing of chrysanthemums; to Mrs. William Moore of Prides Crossing for an exhibit of rare greenhouse plants.

Special ribbons of the State Department of Agriculture also went to the Corliss Brothers of Gloucester; to Mrs. F. S. Moseley of Newburyport, and to Woodbury Bartlett of Hamilton.

Governor's Day will be observed tomorrow with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall the guest of honor.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 240 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m. WORL 920kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.13mc (19.8m).
New Bedford—First Tuesday, Sept. 3 program postponed until Sept. 10, 9 p. m., WNBH 1310kc.
Springfield—Week of Sept. 23, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m. WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Sept. 14, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.13mc (19.8m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

New England Congressmen Favor Conscription, 2 to 1

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—New England House members appeared today to stand about two to one in favor of compulsory military training.

At least 13 of the Northeastern representatives were listed in favor of selective service, while only four were counted on for opposition votes.

Eleven members have declined to indicate in any way how they would vote, but among the New Englanders themselves it was estimated the opposition would get at the most nine of the 28 votes from their section.

Listed as opponents were Representatives George H. Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, William J Miller (R) of Connecticut, James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut, and James C. Oliver (R) of Maine.

Those listed as probable supporters of the legislation from Maine were Representatives Ralph O. Brewster and Clyde H Smith; from Connecticut, Representatives Joseph J. Smith and Thomas R. Ball; Representative Foster Stearns, New Hampshire; Representative Charles A. Plumley, Vermont; Representative Harry Sandager, Rhode Island; and from Massachusetts Representatives Joseph E. Casey and Thomas H. Flaherty, Democrats; and Charles L. Gifford, Peter G. Holmes, Edith Nourse Rogers and Richard B. Wigglesworth, Republicans.

Among those who have not definitely committed themselves on the bill were Representatives Albert E. Austin and B. J. Monkiewicz, Connecticut Republicans, who said they "inclined" favoring the measure; Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts, who voted to report the bill out of the Military Affairs Committee; Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts and Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr (R) of Massachusetts.

Three Massachusetts Democrats, Congressmen Arthur D. Healey, John W. McCormack and Lawrence J. Connery have not indicated how they would vote, nor have Representatives Robert Luce or George J. Bates, Bay State Republicans. The other New Englander on the doubtful list was Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire.

New England Senators returning to the Capital had little criticism of the trade with Great Britain of 50 Navy destroyers for Atlantic Ocean bases.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, acting Senate minority leader, termed the trade an "important step in national defense" and said the President had "recognized the importance of having the vessels in the English Channel was greater than having them here for defense purposes."

Senator Austin also expressed belief the Senate would recess about Sept. 15 for at least 60 days and that sometime in October it might continue the recess into November past the general election.

Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, said the President's action was a "courageous and sane step toward the defense of our Country. The fact he is aware of the new potential dangers on the sea and in the air prompted him to meet a situation that cannot be evaded or avoided."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, long an advocate of establishing United States' naval and air bases along the Atlantic and their outright ownership by this country, said, however, he "deplored the extremely dangerous method used in making these leases."

"The destroyer question," he added, "should have been separately considered and the whole matter should have been submitted to Congress."

Ceylon Wants U. S. Newspapers To Replace British Wrappings

Foreign Trade Flashes

Over-issues of American newspapers are wanted in Ceylon for use as wrapping paper, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston Office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In normal times more than 6,000 tons of this item are sold annually in Ceylon. Prior to the war, practically the entire amount came from the United Kingdom, but since the start of 1940, an increasing volume of over-issue newspapers have been arriving from the United States, because of the inability of shippers in the United Kingdom to supply their former customers.

Japan Common Shipping

Establishment in Japan of a common shipping company, to be capitalized at 10,000,000 yen, is proposed through co-operation of the national Government and the major Japanese steamship companies. Under the plan the Government would assist financing through the Industrial Bank of Japan and would subsidize all losses incurred by the company. It is believed that this would alleviate the current shortage of ship tonnage, the new company being a sort of ship charter pool.

Refrigerators for Cuba

Cuban demand for American electric refrigerators is increasing. This is said to be partly due to widespread changes in the national food customs of recent years. Formerly the use of mechanical household refrigerators in Cuba was confined almost entirely to foreign residents and to wealthy Cubans. Now demand comes from a much greater proportion of the native population. In fact, Cuba ranks as one of three or four best markets in Latin America for electric household refrigerators.

New Brazil Cellulose

A new method of manufacturing cellulose is claimed in Brazil, the process involving the substitution of cheap chemicals for coal, and it is said, insures a saving of 50 per cent in machinery costs, 20 per cent in coal, and one half the time to manufacture. Cost of producing chemical pulp will be reduced at least one-third, it is claimed.

Citizens of Chicopee to Vote On City Manager in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE, Mass.—For the second successive time, Chicopee voters will express their attitude toward adopting a new basis of city government in this politics-ridden industrial community.

Plan E the city manager-proportional representation charter, will be voted on at the State election in November. More than 2,600 voters signed a petition for a Plan E referendum, surpassing the required 1,800 signatures necessary to make the referendum obligatory.

The referendum has the support of the Chicopee City Manager League. This group, representing business and professional interests in Chicopee, conducted the Plan D campaign two years ago, which lost by the small margin of about 1,000 votes. Principal leaders are former Alderman George Simonich, John B. Knight, a banker; Edmund A. Roy, lumber dealer; and Frank C. Flint, manufacturer.

Plan E sponsors had to obtain intervention of the Ballot Law Commission to insure a place for the referendum in November. After the Plan D vote in 1938 the League organization immediately served notice it would maintain its efforts in behalf of the broader reorganization of municipal government included in the Plan E charter.

Political sources in Chicopee, upset by the public support of the city manager plan, quietly circulated petitions to have a referendum on Plan B establishing the so-called "strong mayor" charter. This petition was filed with the City Clerk before Plan E leaders recognized the danger. The first approved petition for a charter referendum has preference, and no other choice may be submitted at the same time.

The Plan B referendum petitions were protested to the Ballot Law Commission which subsequently ordered that they should be rejected and the question should not be placed on the ballot.

The City Manager League then circulated its petitions and had the names approved by the Board of Registrars. The petitions were submitted about a year ago and have been forwarded to the Secretary of State in accordance with the law.

An aggressive campaign is planned to retain the public interest expressed in a city manager heretofore and to spread the demand for clean city government. Chicopee people close to the city's politics declare, however, that the political machines among the Polish and French-Americans, the two largest groups of voters, are stressing the technical difficulties involved in PR voting as their means of defeating the referendum.

Plan D gained some backing two years ago from the political group at that time opposed to the administration of former Mayor Anthony J. Stonina. Since that time the municipal government has been won by French-Americans and both groups now are likely to oppose any change in the established political structure.

'Train-Cruise' Final on Sunday

Cameras will be set and bicycles ready for the final "train-cruise" of the season to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket next Sunday, Sept. 8.

This "just for fun" trip will include the round-trip train ride between Boston and Woods Hole, and round-trip cruises between Woods Hole and the islands, according to announcement of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

At Martha's Vineyard there will be seven hours ashore, and for those taking the Nantucket cruise a six-hour sail and three hours ashore.

The picture-cycle train will leave South Station, Boston, at 7:25 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time), on Sunday; Quincy at 7:39 a. m., and Brockton at 7:58 a. m. It is due back in Boston at 8:50 p. m.

'Boys and Girls Together' With Ed Wynn—Fine Arts Reopens

New Musical Revue Makes Lively Debut at Shubert

By L. A. Sloper

After too long an absence, Ed Wynn is back on the stage with a revue concocted and presented by himself and entitled "Boys and Girls Together." The show had its first performance at the Shubert Theater in Boston on the evening of Sept. 4, and it will appear on Broadway in due course.

A crowded house welcomed Mr. Wynn on the first night, and laughed heartily with him throughout a performance that lasted until 12:15 a. m. The comedian is, if possible, better than ever, and he has what seems the best show of his career.

It is a big show, an expensive show, and a very, very funny show. It consists mainly of Ed Wynn and dancing, but it includes also a wide variety of singing, vaudeville acts, a great many pretty girls, and some luxurious settings and costumes. If anything was left out, it must have been because the piece was already too long.

The first performance was exceptionally smooth for a young entertainment of such complicated facture. Of course it will be trimmed here and there, but at the opening it didn't seem too long. Any stalling or stumbling by the master of ceremonies was that much more fun.

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Mr. Wynn is very much himself in his new vehicle, with his fantastic hats and clothes and shoes, his gags, and his appalling puns. He remains the true comedian, with a streak of wistfulness and a foundation of sound sense under his antic disposition. He depends rather less than formerly on gadgets, but he does introduce a novelty in the shape of a piano on wheels, with bicycle attachment; he plays an accompaniment—and plays it extremely well—for Jane Pickens, singing perched on the piano, in the Helen Morgan tradition, as he pedals back and forth to the rhythm of the song.

And another thing: you may have thought you knew all Mr. Wynn's accomplishments, but were you aware of his attainments as a dress designer? He displays it on the stage, creating some beautiful gowns on models, with apparently only a bolt of goods to start with.

Nobody would object if the show were all Ed Wynn, but the producer has been lavish with other talents. Conspicuous among them are Jane Pickens and the balldoom dancing team, the De Marcos. Miss Pickens is a charming girl with a voice of remarkable quality and power, and her singing was one of the delights of the evening. Her burlesques of Wagnerian and Italian operatic vocalism were irresistibly comic. The De Marcos are the ranking ballroom team of the day, and they deserve their standing. They are as notable for their grace as for their speed and accuracy.

The tale of the specialty dancers is long, but not tedious. Dot and Dick Remy are a very heavy girl and a very slender boy, and it is astonishing to see the girl throw her weight around with as much ease as her partner.

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Lucienne and Ashour are an Apache team. You probably thought the Apache dance was done with, but they have introduced a novel twist. After the girl has been tossed about and mauled by her partner she gives him something of his own back—to the immense satisfaction of the feminists in the audience.

Walter Long and Edna Sedgwick are accomplished and facile tap dancers. Sally Craven, an unknown so far as this observer is concerned, exhibits a remarkable ballet technique. The chorus dancing is conventional but well executed.

Among the vaudevillians are Paul La Varre and his brother, with amazing feats of strength and (Mr. Wynn co-operating) some diverting complications of arms and legs; and the Six Willys, expert tumblers and jugglers. Then there is Dave Apollon, comedian and mandolin virtuoso, who is one of the featured players.

But in the end it all comes back to Mr. Wynn, the great comic, the brilliant nitwit, the beloved man of the theater.

The Chief

In "Boys and Girls Together," which Ed Wynn is putting on at the Shubert Theater.

Maurice Seymour

Tony and Renee De Marco

Ballroom dancers featured in the new Ed Wynn show, "Boys and Girls Together."

'Cheri-Bibi' From France

Stories of French penal colonies have been frequent on the American screen. They have been far less common in importations from France. At the moment, indeed, it is difficult to recall any conspicuous predecessor to "Cheri-Bibi," which brings Pierre Fresnay to the Fine Arts for the beginning of a new season.

Like most French pictures this one is well acted. Its French players and backgrounds lend a somewhat different atmosphere to what has become a fairly familiar subject. Some of the realistic details emphasize the grimness of penal colony experience. But there are also conventions in prison stories which transcend national borders. And "Cheri-Bibi" is not without its share. The sympathy, for instance, is with the prisoners. The guards are harsh and not too bright. The prisoners, to be sure, are hardly pretty fellows. When one of their number turns informer they find means of torturing him until he seeks to escape and is shot.

There are other escapes too on a larger scale. Cheri-Bibi, from whom the film takes its name, bears a reputation, it seems, for escaping from prison. He is at liberty, though hardly easy about it, when the story begins. Through a series of events in Paris, he falls into the hands of the police at about the same time that a young man, innocent of crime, is convicted and sentenced to the prison colony. But Cheri-Bibi is confident of his ability to break away. The first effort, described in considerable detail, takes place on the prison ship. The second is in Guiana.

M. Fresnay has the most conspicuous part as Cheri-Bibi, and carries it off with the vigor that the role requires. Aimos, who has been seen in previous French films, turns up among the prisoners as "The Twister." Thomy Bourdelle has another of the important assignments as "Fric-Frac," and Dalio as The Informer. Jean-Pierre Aumont is the innocent prisoner. All of them do their work with skill. The only two women in the cast, Suzet Mais and Collette Dafeuil, have comparatively minor roles.

The current program at the Fine Arts is rounded out by an "Information Please" film, with Ruth Gordon as guest, Walt Disney's "Tugboat Mickey," and newsreels.

E. F. M.

Berkshire Festival Memberships Found In Demand for 1941

The Berkshire Symphonic Festival trustees report an unprecedented response to their membership announcement for the 1941 series of concerts at Tanglewood by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

The total membership is limited to 4,500 and already the list has been more than two thirds filled. The memberships are evenly distributed for each of the three series, which open next year on July 31 and continue through three weeks. There are more than 1,000 members now for each of the three series. The limit for each series is 1,500.

Membership means tickets at reduced prices and the privilege of keeping seat locations held this year and of attending a rehearsal by the orchestra during the festival period.

There is likewise a demand for boxes and nearly 90 have been taken. Most boxholders are signing up for all three series, according to the festival trustees.

Because of the demand for memberships it is likely that the lists will have to be closed before Nov. 1. This was the tentative deadline provided the limit of 4,500 was not reached.

Applications for memberships and boxes should be mailed to the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc., at Stockbridge, Mass. When the membership limit has been reached, applications will be received for subscriptions which involve only a slight increase in price but do not carry with them any of the membership privileges.

Film Notes

Within two weeks after its world premiere in Fort Worth, Texas, on Sept. 19, Samuel Goldwyn's "The Westerner," starring Gary Cooper, will be shown in 100 other Texas cities.

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"Angels Over Broadway" will be the release title for Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.'s new starring picture, which Ben Hecht is directing and producing for Columbia.

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Paramount will hold the world premiere of "North West Mounted Police," on Oct. 21, at Regina, Saskatchewan, birthplace of the famed Canadian constabulary. Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll, Paulette Goddard, Robert Preston, and Preston Foster are the principal players in the Cecil B. DeMille production.

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Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas will be co-starred in "This Thing Called Love," which Alexander Hall is to begin directing at an early date for Columbia.

News of the Screen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Alexander Korda Films, Inc., has settled down in Hollywood and will soon begin production on a schedule of six feature pictures. The new venture actually got under way when Mr. Korda finished the filming of "The Thief of Bagdad" in this country. The picture was begun in England.

Pictures planned for forthcoming production by Mr. Korda are a story based on the lives of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton, co-starring Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh; "New Wine," the life of Franz Schubert, with Ilona Massey in the leading feminine role; "I Have Been Here Before," starring Merle Oberon in a story written for her by Mr. Korda, her husband; "Jungle Boy," by Kipling, starring Sabu, and "Cyrano," starring Mr. Olivier. As of yore, Mr. Korda's films will be released through United Artists.

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"Pride and Prejudice," ending its fourth week at the Music Hall, Wednesday becomes the fourth film in the last eight years to achieve a run of this length at Radio City. The Greer Garson-Laurence Olivier vehicle, based on Jane Austen's novel, broke all August records for the Music Hall, playing to 500,000 persons in three weeks. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Rebecca," and "All This, and Heaven Too" are the only other pictures to be held more than three weeks in the Music Hall's history. Today "Lucky Partners," starring Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers, replaced "Pride and Prejudice."

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Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr will be co-starred in "Comrade X," which begins production this week at M-G-M under King Vidor's direction. The story is an original by Ben Hecht and Charles Lederer. Mr. Gable and Miss Lamarr are two of the four stars in "Boom Town," which follows "I Love You Again" into the Capitol. The other two? Spencer Tracy and Claudette Colbert.

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John Piffl, a comedian formerly of Germany, and his wife, Gisela Weberzerk, have been engaged to play in the Loew-Lewin production, "Flotsam," in which Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan are co-starred. Frances Dee, Anna Sten, Erich Von Stroheim, and Glenn Ford furnish principal support.

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John Ford is to direct the screen production of Geoffrey Household's mystery novel, "Rogue Male." Dudley Nichols will prepare the script. Filming is scheduled to start early in 1941.

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Mickey Rooney will soon begin a month of personal appearances in a miniature musical revue. Loew theaters in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., and New York will entertain Mr. Rooney as guest star for one week each. He has just finished making "Strike Up the Band," with Judy Garland and Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

J. D. B.

Stage News

A new musical, "Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman, is listed in the program at the Shubert, as in prospect for Oct. 7 at that theater. The music is by Cole Porter, and the show is being produced by B. G. De Sylva, who with Herbert Fields wrote the book. The cast, according to previous report, includes Betty Hutton, Arthur Treacher, James Dunn, and Joan Carroll. The show has been scheduled for its first performances in New Haven on Oct. 3.

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"Ladies in Retirement," according to report in New York, is closing its travels at the end of next week in San Francisco. The play, with Flora Robson in the cast, had been listed among the possibilities for the American Theater Society subscription season here.

Balogh to Tour

Erno Balogh, composer-pianist, who gave more than 50 concerts last season in the United States and Canada, will open his 1940-41 concert tour with a New York recital at Town Hall on Oct. 15. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Balogh will depart for a concert tour which will take him as far south as Florida and west as far as Kansas City.

Mr. Balogh's composition, "Divertimento for String Orchestra," which was last performed by Alfred Wallenstein and the WOR Sinfonietta on June 11, is scheduled for several performances during this season.

Ballet Carries On

By Margaret Lloyd

Except in England and the Antipodes, practically all roads in ballet now lead to the Western Hemisphere—the United States for the northern winter season, South America for the southern.

In England, the Vic-Wells Ballet and several of the smaller companies have, at least until very recently, sturdily carried on. The Vic-Wells company, appearing in The Hague at the time of the invasion of Hollard, just managed to escape, "without their scenery, costumes, music or personal belongings," according to The (London) Dancing Times. They crossed the Channel in a cargo boat, the voyage lasting over 20 hours, without food. Undeterred by this experience, they were able to extend their June season at Sadler's Wells until July 27, and make provincial tours besides.

During this disturbed year the Vic-Wells Ballet has produced three new works. "Dante Sonata" and "The Wise Virgins," by Frederick Ashton, and "The Prospect Before Us," by Ninette de Valois, and a revival of "Coppélia" with the addition of Act 3, and new scenery and costumes.

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, detoured from its annual return to Europe in the spring, made its first tour of South America instead, giving 63 performances in five of the major cities on the East coast. They are now in New York preparing for an extended season to open in October, at the Metropolitan Opera House, if the renovations in progress are finished by then, to be followed by the usual transcontinental tour.

Baronova accompanied the Ballet Russe to South America as guest artist, and the company included as of the winter season, Massine, Danilova, Markova, Slavenska, Franklin, Youskevitch, Zoritch, Platoff, and Guerard, among the principals.

Col. W. de Basil's company, lately renamed the Original Ballet Russe, after concluding a nine-months season in New Zealand and Australia, is expected to begin an American tour shortly after arrival in California in October. The Colonel says that his company has been invited to give performances in London the coming season, and that the Japanese Government is ready to sponsor a 32-weeks engagement in Japan.

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The Jooss Ballet, home center Dartington Hall, Totnes, South Devon, England, did not return there at the end of the American season last spring, but went directly to South America, where it also made its first South American tour, and will return to the United States for the coming season. They have not yet presented the new "Chronica" and "A Spring Tale" on Broadway, and there is no indication at the moment of any further new productions—although it is said that Sigurd Leeder, co-director of the Jooss-Leeder School in England, has composed three new works.

New works in prospect from Massine's Ballet Russe (de Monte Carlo) are a revival of Tchaikovsky's "Casse-Noisette," either wholly or in part, and the Stravinsky-Balanchine "Jeu de Cartes;" a new ballet by Masine in the vein of "Le Beau Danube" and Gaité Parisienne," with an American setting, to music of George Gershwin, including the Piano Concerto, the Second Rhapsody, and the Cuban Overture; as well as a medley of European impressions called "Concert of Europe," to music arranged from Weber.

Tchaikovsky's "Casse-Noisette" is based on Dumas' version of Hoffmann's tale, "The Nutcracker and the King of Mice," according to Cyril W. Beaumont's "Complete Book of Ballets." It was first produced at the Maryinsky Theater, St. Petersburg, in 1892. Book and choregraphy were by L. I. Ivanov, scenery by M. I. Botcharov. It has been produced in London by the Vic-Wells Ballet, and the third scene was done there as a divertissement by the Markova-Dolin Ballet. It has rarely been performed in the United States.

Of De Basil's company, David Lichine has at least one new work to offer, "Graduation Ball," to music of Johann Strauss, arranged by Antal Dorati, the company's musical director, scenery and costumes by Alexandre Benois. What little plot there is concerns an annual ball held in a fashionable girls' school in old Vienna for the graduates of the Military Academy.

Serge Lifár, who joined the company for the Australian tour, and may possibly come to the United States with them, has done a "Pavane" to music of Gabriel Fauré, with costumes by José-Maria Sert, and remade Massine's "Beau Danube." At the time of the litigation between Massine and De Basil some years ago, Massine was awarded the choregraphy of "Beau Danube," and De Basil the production. Massine carried it in his repertoire with a new production, and evidently De Basil is doing the same with new choregraphy.

Michel Panaieff, held up by visa trouble at the beginning of the war, and so unable to come to the United States with Massine's company, subsequently joined De Basil, whose company also includes Toumanova, Riabouchinska, Osato, Lichine, Lifár, Petroff, and Jasinsky.

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It is reported that Barton Mumaw, first soloist with Ted Shawn's Men Dancers, who disbanded last spring, may join the Ballet Theater. One thing is certain, this brilliant new company, having carried on its brief tradition brilliantly in a series of Stadium performances in New York this summer, will definitely go to Chicago early in November for a six-week season with the Chicago City Opera, and promises a New York season in January.

Several new works from this company are in the offing, among them Antony Tudor's "Gala Performance." His "Goya Pastoral," a revision of the "Govescas" of the first New York season, was well received in the Stadium series. Anton Dolin will continue to restage the classics and some of his London successes.

It is reported that Lincoln Kirstein's American Ballet Caravan, having made two successive transcontinental tours, including Canada and Cuba, will not go on tour this fall,. A portion of this company, augmented by other dancers, has been performing in shifts of three—a continuous show at the World's Fair, New York.

Mr. Kirstein has lost several of his principal dancers and choregraphers to the larger companies—Erick Hawkins is Martha Graham's partner, Eugene Loring is with the Ballet Theater, Lew Christensen went out to California to make a motion picture, and so on. He finds competition with the larger companies keen. Still the American Ballet Caravan, with its small company of 20 members and its original repertoire, has a distinctive place to fill in American ballet.

Catherine Littlefield, whose company has been with the Chicago City Opera for the past two years, staged the dances for "American Jubilee" at the New York World's Fair. Ruth Page and Bentley Stone, with an expanded company, toured the northern part of South America and Central America this summer.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer**	Western Serenade
3:15 "Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy		"Console Capers"
4:00 Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Music; Speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch		"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Interview	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Mrs. John P. Connolly
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Music; Sports; Talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Speaker; Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European News	Edward Carroll, talk	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	George A. Murray, talk Maurice H. Sullivan	Frederick R. Sullivan E. Oettinger, soprano
7:45				
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"	"Canadian Holiday": dramatized travelogue	"Good News": variety program	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	"Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	Political talk	Western Troubadours
8:30 "Strange As It Seems"; news			"In Chicago Tonight"	Eton Boys Quartet
8:45			Political talk	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Singin' and Swingin' ": vocalists; orchestra	**Music Hall: Bob Burns; Ida Lupino; Charlie Ruggles; Marjorie Main; the Kidoodlers; orch.**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	**Gen. Hugh S. Johnson**		Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Concert in Miniature"		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45			Sports Writers' Quiz	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Francis E. Kelley, political talk	Rudy Vallee Variety program	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	**Toronto Promenade Symphony Concert**		"Pennant Contenders"	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30 News of the War		**Sen. Taft: "Is It Necessary to Draft Men?"**	News Service	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45 Talk; Weather			Morton Gould's Orch.	California Ramblers
11:00 News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	News; "Musical Clock"	"Portia Blake": sketch	Jacobson's Rhythm	
8:45 Recruiting program	Shopping with Cosette	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Women's program	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Press news	"The Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	Don McNeill, m. c.; orchestra; soloists	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	'New England Cupboard'	"Organesque"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"The Family Circle"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Request program with John Kiley
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Lost and Found"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	News Service
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	Jean Harper, contralto
1:45 "Road of Life"	Macdonald's Notebook	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Gleb Yellin's Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Betty Crocker"	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**NBC Concert Or.; Conrad Thibault, baritone**	"Valiant Lady": drama	"25 Years Ago Today"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Brooklyn - Philadelphia baseball game	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15 Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Brooklyn - Philadelphia baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		"Console Capers"
4:00 "Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Brooklyn - Philadelphia baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 M. Loring, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Vocalist orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch,	Brooklyn - Philadelphia baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports "Memory Lane"	Sports; Talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"On With the Dance"	Fred Waring's Orchestra,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	John W. Lyons, talk	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce, Artie Auerbach orch.	**Alec Templeton Time: piano; vocalists; orch.**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Let's Dance"
7:45		Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Levitow's Salon Orch.
8:00 Movie Comment	Legion on Parade	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	Thomas Dorgan, talk	Jim and His Texas Ramblers
8:15 "Master Works on the Air"	John C. Carr, talk	"The Yankee Swapper",	Frederick Sullivan	Madison Singers
8:30 Talk; War news	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	"The Yankee Swapper",	**Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"**	Tenor and piano
8:45				
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	Francis E. Kelley, political talk	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:15 "Grand Central	Robert T. Bushnell	"Music for Moderns":	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30 Station": drama	Frontline Headlines	Clarence Furhman's Or.	'Command Performance'; dramatization	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 Public Affairs	Sport program	Don Ameche variety program	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Tito Guizar, songs	Sport program	Concert Music	News Service	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:30 **News of the War**	Sport program	Concert Music	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Lang Swing Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Sport program	Concert Music	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Carl Ravazzo's Orch.	Bruce Wilkins' Orchestra
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Carl Ravazzo's Orch.	Ensemble Moderne
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want"	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Alex Bartha's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"The Music You Want"	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Alex Bartha's Orchestra	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, Sept. 6

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—Shakespeare Appreciation. (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—German Folk Concert. DJL, 15.11meg, 19.8m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Rhapsody, by Popper; Communications by the World Association of Hungarians. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." A London Commentary on the news. GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Serial Play: "Rupert of Hentzau." GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—"Business Life in Modern Japan," talk in English. JLS2, 17.84meg, 16.8m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Grand Opera; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m. 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Selfmade Men." DJL, 15.11meg, 19.8m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg, 31m.

Rome—11:00 p m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11meg, 19.8m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'Boys and Girls Together'

Shubert Theater, Boston—Beginning Sept. 4, 1940, Ed Wynn presents himself in "Boys and Girls Together," a musical revue in two acts, book by Ed Wynn and Pat C. Flick, music by Sammy Fain, lyrics by Jack Yellen and Irving Kahal; dances directed by Albertina Rasch, costumes and sets designed by Irene Sharaff and William Oden Waller; production staged under the direction of Mr. Wynn with the following cast:

Ed Wynn, Jane Pickens, Jerry Cooper, Lucienne and Ashour, Walter Long, Phyllis Colt, Sally Craven, Carolyn Marsh, The De Marcos, Dave Apollon, The Six Willys, Paul La Varre and Brother, Edna Sedgwick, Dick and Dot Remy, Florence Foster, The Wynnsome Dancers, and others.

Ballet Competition For Scholarships Open

The School of the American Ballet, 637 Madison Avenue, New York City, announces three scholarships entitling the recipients to the full course at the school for one year, to be awarded to the winners in a competition to be held at the School studios on Saturday, Oct. 5.

The competition will be in the form of three ballet classes—beginners, intermediate, and advanced—competitors to enter the class for which they feel best equipped. They will be judged as much on the basis of aptitude and potential talent as for present accomplishment. Lincoln Kirstein, the director, members of the faculty, and a committee representing the donors will be the judges.

The awards are: The Memorial Scholarship, given by the School of the American Ballet, in memory of an anonymous benefactor; the Ballet Foundation Scholarship, given by a committee from the Ballet Foundation, Inc., to foster the art of the dance in America, and the Caravan Scholarship, given by the American Ballet Caravan.

This competition is open to citizens of the United States, Canada, Cuba, or Mexico, between the ages of 9 and 16, provided they have registered for entrance by Sept. 28. Previous students at the school are not eligible, and for the Caravan Scholarship residents of Greater New York are excluded.

Amusements

TOPSFIELD, MASS.

THROUGH NOW SUNDAY
TOPSFIELD FAIR and RODEO
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS
FLOWER-CATTLE-4-H-INDUSTRIAL SHOW
ADM. 50¢ AFTER 5PM
GIANT MIDWAY 250 FT. OF HONEST GAMES
50¢ GATE AWARD EACH DAY
New England's Blue Ribbon Fair

BOSTON (STAGE

SHUBERT—Tonight, 8:30 MAT. SAT.
ED WYNN
IN HIS NEW MUSICAL REVUE
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
THE DeMarcos • JANE Pickens • DAVE Apollon
NIGHTS: $1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75-$3.30
MATS.: $.55-$1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Loretta Melvyn
YOUNG • DOUGLAS,
'HE STAYED for BREAKFAST'
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
AIR COOLED ROXY Seventh Ave. and 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave., Rockefeller Center
RONALD COLMAN and GINGER ROGERS
"LUCKY PARTNERS"
ON GREAT STAGE: "CHARMS"—produced by Florence Rogge. Symphony Orchestra.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air Conditioned
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

New Shortstop Purchased by Boston From Baltimore for Infield Next Season

Lamar Newsome Reports At Sarasota in Spring

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Guarding themselves against the time when Manager Joe Cronin will no longer be able to take his regular position at shortstop, the Red Sox today purchased Lamar "Skeeter" Newsome from the Baltimore club of the International League. The local organization gave up an unannounced bundle of cash and two players in the deal. Newsome will report at Sarasota in the spring.

According to word from Baltimore, Newsome is currently the outstanding shortstop in that Class AA minor league. At the end of 126 games, he had a batting average of only .269, but 36 of his hits were good for two bases.

Released by A's

Defensively, the newcomer certainly is fast enough for the American League. He played in 99 games for the Philadelphia Athletics last season and knows his way around the junior circuit. Connie Mack apparently let him go because of his light stick work, but the boy seems to have picked up in that department after a year at Baltimore.

As a matter of fact, the short left field fence at Fenway Park should be beneficial to Newsome's batting average. Being a right-hander, he should pull extra-base drives against the high barrier. He is about the size of Bobby Doerr, Sox second baseman.

Seiling Outright

In completing the trade, Boston gave Baltimore outright claim to Hal Seiling, the young California infielder who made the Sarasota trip this past spring. Hal made a favorable impression in the Grapefruit League, but he is still at least two years away from the majors, while Newsome apparently is ready to step up permanently. Another player will be optioned to the Orioles in 1941, but his identity will not be known until next March or April. The amount of cash involved also remains an unknown factor.

Cronin's 1941 playing status will be one of the big questions of the approaching off season. If Joe decides that he has played enough shortstop, that would not necessarily mean his finish as a player. His timely distance hitting might be of value to the Red Sox for two or three more years if he could shift to a less active berth. First base, for instance. Jimmy Foxx has said that he will abandon catching and be back at his old stand in 1941, but Double-X might be persuaded to change his mind if Owner Tom Yawkey flashes a generous salary raise under his nose in January or February.

Tabor Returning

Joe Cronin at third base sounds attractive. However, as a young fellow by the name of Jim Tabor will be hustling at that post again next spring, it would seem unlikely that the manager will make a shift in that direction. Just the same, we hope Joe can add at least a couple of more seasons to his active career.

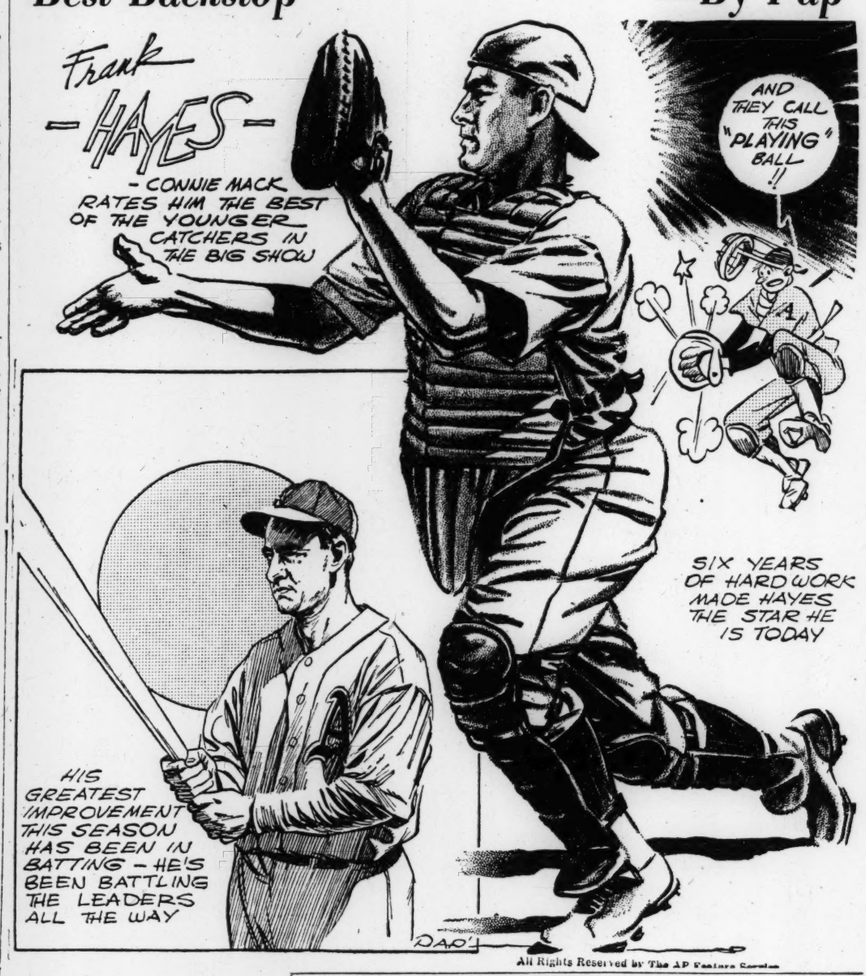
At the moment, Cronin is engaged in a series with the Philadelphia Athletics, and on Saturday starts a two-day Fenway Park stand against the ambitious Yankees. Tomorrow the locals enjoy a needed rest and probably will not go near the ball park.

After those two extra-inning triumphs over the Athletics yesterday, the Red Sox reminded the populace again that they are still within speaking distance of first place. As they went into the series final this afternoon, they were only two contests behind the third-place Yanks and 5½ from Cleveland. It is a pennant race in which anything can happen, and probably will before the final gong.

* * *

Briefs . . . Since returning to the bullpen on Aug. 28, Joe Heving has won two games . . . He took the opener yesterday when Cronin singled with the bases loaded in the tenth inning . . . Ostermueller's 11-inning second game marked his fourth win . . . Ted Williams was passed by Joe Di Maggio yesterday in the American League batting race, but the Red Sox left fielder is still in there swinging . . . At 35 homers, Jimmy Foxx is only three behind Johnny Mize of the National League Cardinals . . . Bobby Doerr has a new hitting streak of seven games . . . Those Bees continued their brilliant march yesterday at the Polo Grounds . . . It was Dick Errickson's third shutout . . . Gene Moore has hit in nine straight games . . . Johnny Cooney lifted his batting average to .312 . . . Bama Rowell stretched his offensive streak to 12 contests . . . Eddie Miller's homer, which came with a man on and gave Errickson the edge over Carl Hubbell, was his thirteenth.

Best Backstop —By Pap'



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It is Frankie Hayes' poor fortune that he is performing with the Athletics and not one of the contenders for the American League pennant—in the latter case he might receive some recognition. Even so, baseball men rate him the best young catcher in his league and some even go so far as to rate him above the best in the National loop—Harry Danning. In mechanical skill, intelligence, and all around ability, Hayes yields to no catcher working in the big show today.

Frankie's work behind the plate has been most pleasing to Connie Mack. Mack picked Hayes up six years ago when Frankie was just a husky youngster still in his teens. Connie took great pains with Hayes and found Frankie an apt pupil. Today Mack is enjoying the fruits of his labors, for in some quarters they are comparing Hayes with Mickey Cochrane.

Hayes does perform in a manner that reminds one of Mickey. He can handle pitchers, is an alert fielder, dependable on fouls behind the plate and, most important of all, goes about his chores with confidence. He lacks a bit of Cochrane's fire, but then, too, he hasn't Mickey's almost hysterical attitude when things didn't go just right.

Hayes won't get the American League's most-valuable-player award—that will go to an athlete on the pennant-winning team, most likely. But no one can deny that Frankie has been "most valuable" to Connie. Hayes has been a contender for the individual batting championship. He is in there battling every minute even though most of the time he is battling for a lost cause.

Merlyn Condit Chief Actor As All-Stars Quell Giants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Tuss McLaughry's aerial actors put on a small college stunt night to the chagrin of the New York Professional Giants last night and the Eastern All-Stars walked off the gridiron at the Polo Grounds here with a 16-7 performance to account for the amateur's first victory in the five annual years of play.

Chief thespian was Merlyn Condit, Carnegie Tech's speed star who ran back a Giant kick-off in the last period for 93 yards, to nullify the lone professional tally of the evening just previous to the score. He also exhibited minute touch in his right foot besides speed when he split the bars for a 20-yard field goal in the third stanza.

Cahill Prominent

In the well-supported cast, Ronnie Cahill of Holy Cross pitched passes and ran well, while the front stage crew of linesmen received the Academy Award over their rival Giant fronitersmen from the opening to the closing of the curtain.

Perhaps major curtain calls should be apportioned to these linesmen, who gave the best performance of any lines in the history of Eastern All-Star football. Their charge throughout was low and trajectory, and their defense work so superior that only on few occasions did the Giant running attack function. And that was only at intervals when running plays were mixed with spotty passing.

Rushed Passers

This line, composed mostly of small college players in the regular and substitute ranks, rushed the Giant passers, Leonard Barnum, the highly touted Kay Eakin of Arkansas, and Tuffy Leemans, so hard that time and time again those worthy pitchers threw wild balls. Only Eddie Miller got his passes off with effect, and they were bullet ones that set up the only Giant threat.

It was this line, in fact, that scored the first All-Star touchdown. Brown's Ken Nash, an end, blocked Eakin's attempted pass on the Giant 32, whereupon Manhattan's Art Jocker, tackle, picked up the floating pigskin to run with the green light signal all the way.

Miller for Giants

For the Giants, only Miller, the 165-pound passing and climax running back, stood out, and it was while he was in the game a short while at the beginning of the last period that the professionals came up to form. With Miller passing and running all the way from his own 35 to the All-Stars' one in nine plays, the stage was set for Walter Neilson to plunge off right end for the score. Barnum kicked the point after with Miller holding. All-Stars 3, Giants 7.

It was at this point that Condit reached his performance peak. He took the ensuing kick-off on his own seven, crashed straight for 10 yards, and then cut sharply to his right. Three all-important primary blocks were thrown to clear his path up the sideline, with only Safety Man Miller ahead of him at mid-field. Here Jocher made his presence felt by pecking at the elusive Miller until finally Condit whizzed by unmolested.

Linemen

The all-important line, often unregarded, certainly enjoyed the plaudits of the 40,000 crowd, with the two starting ends, Bon Nowaskey, George Washington, and Ray Riddick, Fordham, Tackles Ed Kolman, Temple, and Frank Kristufek, Pittsburgh, playing prominent roles in stopping the Giant running attack.

It was an All-Star cast in more than name for the long list of substitutes which kept running in held the high pitch set by their brethren from the opening gun. Brown's Mentor McLaughry will jump the fall football parade with his magnificent coaching job, for throughout the game his drill work stood out. Key props to the drama, of course, were the linemen, but they were backed by a tricky attack based on double reverses, end around plays with Nowaskey starring, passes and well directed deception developing from a single wingback formation.

And Son McLaughry cannot be forgotten for his courageous blocking that set the path for Cahill's and Condit's runs, while his signal calling continually befuddled the usually unrestrained defensive Giants.

Two New Backs Sign for Duty With All-Stars

Coach Swede Nelson now has a backfield squad of nine men to work against the Washington Redskins at Fenway Park next Tuesday evening, Sept. 10, when he sends his Eastern College All-Stars into action under the arc lights.

Latest signees on the Stars' backfield roster are Ed Boell of N. Y. U., and Myron Darmohray of Georgetown, both of whom battled the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds last night. Boell is a 6ft. 1in. 200-pounder from Brooklyn, while Darmohray is two inches shorter, but five pounds heavier.

It is doubtful if the new pair will work together, inasmuch as both are blocking backs. The stubby Georgetown youth can carry the mail, however, and may team with Bill Tranavitch, ex-Rutgers blocker from Norwood, Mass.

Nelson is about to close the book on his backfield. Aside from Darmohray and Boell, he now has the talents of Vito Ananis and Pete Cignetti of B. C., Ronnie Cahill of Holy Cross, Bombshell Bill Hutchinson of Dartmouth, Bill Tranavitch of Rutgers, Lloyd Ickes of Penn State, and Walter Strosser of St. Vincent.

There is a possibility that Roger Robinson of Concord will be used. Robinson has seen extensive action with the Blue Devils of Duke for the past three semesters. His specialty has been in backing up a line and kicking, as well as leading the offense.

Preparations are being made to assure the fans not only a great evening of football, but also to provide entertainment before the game and between the halves. Commander George Wiswell of the Crosscup-Pishon Post is lining up some drill teams, and he expects to have a drum majorette contest.

Reserve Men Are Lacking At Harvard

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Football at Harvard must be viewed this approaching fall from the standpoint of opponents. The visiting elevens should be interesting beginning with a smartly coached small-college team in Amherst and followed by visits from Michigan, Army, Dartmouth, Princeton, and Brown, the Crimson playing two out-of-town games, one with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and the other at New Haven with Yale.

Michigan and Princeton are the particular teams to bring interesting elevens. The former, of course, engages in some rugged tussles (they play California at Berkeley and Michigan State) that could hamper before arrival, but that All-America halfback, Tom Harmon, is enough to warrant football fans spending an afternoon to watch him perform at the Stadium. And Princeton should be an eastern power.

Rely on Sophomores

Harvard again must rely upon sophomore replacements and since none of them brings more than average reputation, the prospect is none too reassuring. The starting eleven could almost be named at this early date. The line replacements, however, must show more than a little improvement, for the day of the "Iron Man" seems far distant at present.

On paper today, the ends could be Loren MacKinney and Joe Kaufman; tackles, Vern Miller and Tom Gardiner; guards, Dick Pfister and Chub Peabody; and center, Burgy Ayres. In the backfield Capt. Joe Gardella likely will be accompanied by Fran Lee, Charlie Speyer, and George Heiden.

Replacements Needed

That is a pretty good line-up too, but Coach Dick Harlow will have to do some fast work this fall to train proper replacement material. Gene Lovett, a veteran end, and Russ Stannard a brilliant sophomore guard, have been counted out already by scholastic requirements. And at this early date it is unwise to predict what others will do.

There are two good football requisites needed in the Harvard scheme of things that are quite beyond any coaching—natural reactions defensively and offensive speed. It will take some fast coverage on defense to fill in for instinctive reaction and there are no mechanical devices permitted to increase speed.

Seek Deception

One other requirement pretty necessary to the famous Harlow system is deception and whether the coaches will find individuals in the group of available backs equal to proper faking remains their problem. If the faking is not good the burden increases upon blocking and good blocking is an art in itself without the increased burden.

Coach Dick Harlow will be in town Friday for week-end meetings with his varsity coaching staff which consists of Wes Fesler, Floyd Stahl, and Skip Stahley. They have their work cut out for them, but they are all men who work well. The season has promise of being interesting if not profitable. Practice officially opens Friday the 13th.

Phils Sign Infielder

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Larry File, 18-year-old shortstop of Parkside, near Chester, Pa., has been signed by the Philadelphia National League baseball club File, who was graduated from high school last June, played independent ball at Newport News, Va., this summer.

Football Previews

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 5—If you don't mind too much, Major Robert Reece Neyland, generalissimo of Tennessee football forces, won't clamber out on the prediction limb.

Most everyone knows that the Volunteers have been big stuff the last two years, wrapping up a string of 23 wins—15 of them without the foe scoring—before getting knocked off 14 to 0 by Southern California in the Rose Bowl last New Year's Day.

This autumn the Vols begin anew but where they'll land in national ratings is a question the Major would prefer the team would answer.

Host to Duke

The answer likely will be given on the second stop of the 10-game campaign — when Duke's highly rated Blue Devils come here.

Through three days of double-portion workouts, the Major has seen his squad of 48 young hopefuls. They are continuing work on the traditional single wingback, balanced line system, retaining the huddle, and armed with a portfolio of about 30 plays.

From last year's starters graduation clipped Tailback George (Bad News) Cafego, fullbacks Len Coffman and Joe Wallen, blocking back Sam Bartholomew, Tackle Boyd Clay, and Center Jimmy Rike.

"You can't lose fellows like those and not feel it," commented the man who started his coaching career 20 years ago at West Point, his alma mater. The Major retired from the U. S. Army Engineer Corps four years ago but is subject to call to active service in the event the nation goes to war.

New Men On Hand

Here are the men around whom the new Vols will be built—All America Ed Molinski, of Massillon, Ohio, and Bob Suffridge, of Knoxville, at guards; Marshall Shires, of Alderson, W. Va., at tackle; Ed Cifers, of Kingsport, Tenn., and Jim Coleman, of St. Albans, W. Va., at ends; and Bob Foxx, of Knoxville, doubling at tailback—Cafego's spot—and wingback.

To fill the gaps, Neyland is looking toward Norbert Ackerman, Louisville, Ky., center; Bill Luttrell, Knoxville, tackle; Fred Newman, Knoxville, fullback; Ike Peel, Dyersburg, Tenn., blocking back, and Bob Andridge, Knoxville, wingback.

Likely looking sophomores—all backs—include Jim Swartzinger, Garfield, N. J., Bill Nowling, St. Petersburg, Fla., Bill Meek, Birmingham, and Chester Robertson, Oklahoma City.

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Football prospects at the University of California, in the preview stage, picture a team which appears to have more quantity than quality on the player side and a poundage decrease which may or may not be a weighty problem.

As usual, the school with one of the largest student registrations in the country will have more gridiron candidates than its coaches know what to do with, but the number of established stars show a big drop from past years.

Outlook

Head Coach Leonard "Stub" Allison describes the outlook this way: "We have quite a few freshman breaking into the varsity lineup this season, which means we will not have as much playing experience as in other years."

The tentative starting eleven Allison would pick today averages 183 pounds to the man. It is a decided shrinkage in the scale at an institution where "big boys" of first caliber have been the rule rather than the exception.

Minus 18 Men

Aside from approaching the fall campaign minus 18 of last year's lettermen, including All-Coast Tackle Lee Artoe, the Bears face a schedule tougher than usual.

Fritz Crisler brings his formidable University of Michigan team here to open the season Sept. 28. It should be a brisk opener for the home guards.

The balance of the 10-game schedule is just about as exacting for a team which Allison says is "not as big as it should be."

Three of last year's freshmen crowded into the tentative starting line-up through impressive showings in spring practice. They are Jim Jurkovich, all-around backfield star from Fresno, who should hold right half against all comers; Jack Leidholt, left end from Los Angeles, and Tom Mason, left guard from Downey. Only two listed starters, Bill Elmore, quarterback, and Charles Donohue, right guard, have had more than a year's experience.

More Open Play

Diminished poundage and a surplus of fleet backs will cause California's traditional solid, smashing type of play to be partially discarded in favor of a more open and daring yard-gaining system. Good passers and catchers are plentiful. Downfield blocking will be welcomed this season.

The 1939 team won three games and lost seven. The 1940 organization hasn't far to go to exceed that showing. It has less flash, but probably more dash, so the outlook, while not overly bright, is not exactly gloomy either.

Sports Around the Hub

First Football Games Sept. 21

Although it seems hard to realize, with summer weather still upon us, the first football games for Boston colleges are but 16 days away. On Sept. 21, Northeastern will open its 1940 schedule with Rhode Island State at Kingston, while Boston College takes on Centre at Alumni Field.

With the reporting of Boston University candidates for practice at Nickerson Field yesterday, four of the six local colleges have now returned to the gridiron. Boston College was the first last Friday and Northeastern and Holy Cross donned their regalia Tuesday. Only Tufts and Harvard are left, with Jumbos due to report next Monday and the Crimson one week from tomorrow.

As the Eagles were the first to report, naturally they were the first to hold an intensive scrimmage. Yesterday Coach Frank Leahy pitted the second and third teams against each other, although he had originally planned to wait until Saturday before actual contact work.

Williams Impresses

The scrimmage was strictly an offensive affair, with Mike Connolly, who will be Charlie O'Rourke's relief, and Ted Williams, the Notre Dame transfer, the most impressive. Because of the success of the scrimmage, coupled with the excellent condition of the squad, Leahy plans to hold one each session.

Not far behind his Eagle rival was Coach Joe Sheeketski of Holy Cross, who ordered a modified scrimmage yesterday. The backs and ends were given contact assignments, while the linemen had a regular set-to. This was one of the earliest scrimmages in history for the Crusaders.

Half-Mile Test

Northeastern's day yesterday is reported in more detailed manner in another column. Boston University's first session was highlighted by Coach Pat Hanley's annual test—the requirement that each candidate for the squad run the half-mile in two minutes and a half. Every one of the 39 hopefuls successfully completed the assignment, with Halfback Jim Cassidy leading the field for the second year in a row. In complete football uniform—with the single exception of shoulder pads—Jim crossed the finish line in two minutes, one second.

Other opening games are as follows: Sept. 28—Tufts at Bowdoin, and Norwich at Boston University; Oct. 5—Amherst at Harvard.

* * *

Out at Fall River Country Club today, the assistant golf professionals of New England were vying in their annual championship. The assistants—who must be serving with P. G. A. members even though they themselves do not belong to the national organization—played 36 holes of medal play for five gross prizes.

* * *

Jack Igo of Weld Golf Club, Brookline, set a new course record there yesterday when he toured the nine-hole layout twice in 63. Igo was 30 for the first time, and 33 the second. Tom Mahan of United Shoe held the previous record with a 65.

* * *

Today at Weston, the women golfers were competing for the Townshend Cup, now held by Mrs. H. Warren Beard and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River. Tomorrow and Saturday Charles River will stage its annual four-ball invitation tournament.

Softball Teams Begin Tourney This Week End

Fifteen cities and towns will be represented in the thir dannual tournament of the Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball Association, which will open at the new Everett Avenue Playground, Chelsea Memorial Stadium this Saturday afternoon. The tournament, held under the auspices of the Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball Association, will determine the champion teams of Metropolitan Boston.

More than 80 softball teams have competed in play-offs prior to the tournament, and 30 teams have survived for the final test in the coming tourney.

Teams from the following cities will take part: Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Melrose, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Somerville, Stoneham, and Waltham.

Teams are divided into two classes: Class A made up of the more experienced players, and Class B of the less experienced teams. Last year's winning team in Class A was the Foster A. C. of Arlington, while the Polo Boys of Norwood were winners in Class B.

J. Edward Sharkey of Somerville in president of the Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball Association, and W. Duncan Russell of Community Recreation Service, Metropolitan Boston Commissioner. Quarter-finals will be held on Saturday, Sept. 14th, and semifinals and finals on Sunday, Sept. 15 at Chelsea.

Maine Golf

SOUTH BRISTOL, Maine, Sept. 5 (AP)—Maine's best professional and amateur golfers come to grips on the tricky nine-hole Wawenock Country Club course today in the State open championship, brightest gem of the summer tournament season.

Led by defending champion Roy Adams, of Prout's Neck, an expected field of 48 play 18 holes in the morning and as many in the afternoon. The final 36 holes will be played tomorrow.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
New York at Washington (2).
St. Louis at Chicago (night).

National League

Boston at New York (2).
Pitsburgh at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

Tomorrow

American League

St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.
New York at Washington.

National League

Chicago at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia (2).

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	26	36	14	.389
Williams	121	468	159	.340
Finney	117	496	162	.327
Cramer	130	573	178	.311
Foxx	122	435	135	.310
Di Maggio	83	317	96	.303
Doerr	128	505	148	.293
Cronin	129	474	134	.283
Tabor	110	424	119	.280
Gelbert	34	107	30	.280
Peacock	54	109	30	.275
Spence	42	62	17	.274
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	59	183	38	.208
Glenn	21	47	6	.128

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
*Rowell	107	389	128	.329
Cooney	91	307	96	.312
Ross	127	489	147	.300
Moore	90	303	85	.281
Miller	126	475	133	.280
West	114	428	117	.273
Sisti	105	405	97	.237
Hassett	112	431	100	.232
Glossop	72	197	43	.223
Masi	59	128	25	.195
Andrews	18	32	6	.188
Berres	86	214	40	.187
Wietelmann	26	16	2	.125

*Leads National League.

Rams Triumph

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Cleveland Rams took things easy and still scored in every period to defeat the outclassed Midwest College All-Stars last night, 29 to 0, before 22,295 football fans in Cleveland Stadium. Parker Hall, the National Professional Leaguers' ace passer, sprinted over for two of the victors' four touchdowns.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Terry	4	1	0	1.000
Heving	34	10	4	.714
Wilson	36	10	5	.667
Johnson	12	4	2	.667
Grove	18	6	4	.600
Dickman	31	8	6	.571
Hash	32	7	6	.538
Galehouse	23	6	6	.500
Bagby	31	9	14	.391
Ostermueller	25	4	7	.364
Fleming	5	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Tobin	10	4	2	.667
Salvo	17	9	6	.600
Errickson	30	11	9	.550
Strincevich	26	4	6	.455
Sullivan	29	9	12	.429
Posedel	31	10	17	.370
Piechota	18	2	4	.333
Javery	24	1	3	.250
Coffman	27	1	4	.200

Husky Star Up in Air

Phil Sheridan of Malden, destined to be a real handy man on the Northeastern University varsity fotball squad this fall, is really up in the air these days.

Phil reported to Coach Jimmy Dunn for the first time yesterday morning and asked permission to miss the afternoon practice sessions for the rest of the week. He wants to do a little flying, he told Dunn.

Upon further probing Dunn found that Sheridan is taking the Civil Aeronautics Authority course for the training of airplane pilots and needs 11 more hours in the air. He will get them this week.

Sheridan will be a very important figure at Huntington Field this fall. At the moment he is slated for regular duty as a blocking back, although his five previous years of football have been spent as a lineman.

The 190-pound Sheridan started at tackle for Warren McGuirk at Malden High, but was shifted to center on the Northeastern freshman team two years ago. Toward the end of the last season Dunn saw blocking back possibilities in Sheridan and shifted Phil to that post for the final game.

Although the Huskies have no experienced center returning this year, Dunn thinks Sheridan will be more valuable in the backfield. He has twin reasons in the persons of Sophomores Dick Grey and Gunnar Myrbeck, Quincy neighbors who are expected to fill the pivot post.

The backfield situation became somewhat acute yesterday when Dunn learned that Jack Caswell, track star from Ilion, N. Y., might not return for football. Caswell was used at wingback last year and his great speed made him valuable on reverse plays. Caswell is working on a co-operative job and may not be available for grid work.

Dunn was very pleased with yesterday's workouts which included a blocking drill in regulation pads. If all goes well, he plans a practice game for Saturday morning.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .350; Di Maggio, New York, .341.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 115; Greenberg, Detroit, 98.

Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 113; Di Maggio, New York, and Foxx, Boston, 109.

Hits—Cramer, Boston, 178; Radcliff, St. Louis, 172.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 44; Boudreau, Cleveland, 41.

Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 16; Finney, Boston, 14.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 35; Di Maggio, New York, 28.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 29; Walker, Washington, 18.

Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 17-3; Rowe, Detroit, 13-3.

National League

Batting—Rowell, Boston, .330; Walker, Brooklyn, .327.

Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 93; Werber, Cincinnati, and Mize, St. Louis, 91.

Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 108; Mize, St. Louis, 106.

Hits—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 164; Hack, Chicago, 161.

Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 38; Hack, Chicago, 34.

Triples—Ross, Boston, 12; Mize, St. Louis, 11.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 38; Rizzo Philadelphia, 23.

Stolen Bases—Moore, St. Louis, 16; Hack, Chicago, and Reese, Brooklyn, 15.

Pitching—Pittsimmons, Brooklyn, 13-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 13-3.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cooney, cf	4	0	2	3	0	0	0
Rowell, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
West, 1b	4	0	0	0	14	1	0
Ross, lf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Miller, ss	4	1	1	4	1	7	0
E Moore, rf	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Berres, c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Errickson, p	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	34	2	7	12	27	13	0
NEW YORK							
Whitehead, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	5	0
Rucker, cf	4	0	2	2	3	0	1
J. Moore, lf	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Young, 1b	4	0	1	1	13	0	0
Danning, c	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Ott, rf, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cuccinello, 3b	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
*McCarthy	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Demaree, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lynn, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Witek, ss	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
†O'Dea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jurges, ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hubbell, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	5	5	27	11	-

*Batted for Cuccinello in eighth. †Batted for Witek in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Miller 2. Two-base hits, Cooney, E. Moore. Home run, Miller. Stolen base, Rucker. Double play, Errickson, Rowell and West. Left on base, New York 5, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Hubbell, by Errickson. Struck out, by Hubbell 5, by Errickson 2. Hits, off Hubbell, 6 in 8 innings; off Lynn, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Hubbell. Time, 1h. 43m. Umpires, Klem, Ballanfant and Campbell. Attendance, 3,185.

Red Sox

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	1	2	2	4	0	0
Cramer rf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Foxx c	5	1	2	6	5	0	0
Williams lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	2	5	1	2	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	1	1	1	7	0
Finney 1b	3	0	0	0	10	1	0
Gelbert 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
§Spence	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Carey 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Fleming p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	6	11	17	30	11	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Gantenbein 3b	6	0	1	1	1	1	0
Moses rf	5	0	2	2	5	0	0
S Chapman cf	5	2	2	6	1	0	0
Johnson lf	2	2	1	4	3	0	0
Siebert 1b	4	0	1	1	12	0	0
Hayes c	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
McCoy 2b	5	0	1	2	3	6	0
F Chapman ss	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
†D. Miles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heusser p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ross p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
‡Dean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brancato ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	5	8	16	*27	15	1

§Batted for Gelbert in ninth

*None out in 10th when winning run scored. †Batted for F. Chapman in eighth. ‡Batted for Ross in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boston	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	—6
Phila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Runs batted in, S. Chapman, Johnson, Siebert, Hayes, F. Chapman, Cronin 2, Foxx, Spence, Wilson, Cramer. Two-base hits, S. Chapman, McCoy. Home runs, S. Chapman, Johnson, Foxx, Cronin. Stolen bases, Siebert, Di Maggio. Sacrifices, Finney, Heving. Double play, Doerr, Cronin and Finney. Left on base, Philadelphia 13, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Ross, by Heusser 2, by Wilson 3, by Fleming 6, by Heving. Struck out, by Ross, by Heuser, by Wilson 3, by Fleming. Hits, off Ross 7 in 7 innings; off Heusser, 4 in 2 innings (none out in 10th); off Wilson, 4 in 2⅔ innings; off Fleming, 4 in 4⅓ innings, off Heving, 0 in 1⅔ innings. Winning pitcher, Heving. Losing pitcher, Heusser. Time, 2h. 12m. Umpires, Rommel, Hubbard and Moriarty. Attendance (estimated), 5,000.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cramer rf	5	0	0	0	7	0	0
Foxx c	4	1	1	2	6	0	0
Williams lf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	2	1	2	4	6	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	1	2	7	6	0
Finney 1b	5	0	2	2	6	1	0
Gelbert 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey 3b	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ostermueller p	4	0	2	2	0	3	0
Totals	38	5	9	12	33	16	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Gantenbein 3b	6	0	2	2	2	2	0
Moses rf	6	1	1	2	3	0	0
S Chapman cf	6	1	1	1	1	0	1
Johnson lf	3	1	0	0	5	0	0
Siebert 1b	4	0	3	4	10	3	0
Hayes c	4	0	1	1	3	1	0
McCoy 2b	3	0	1	1	3	5	0
F Chapman ss	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
†Simmons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brancato ss	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Potter p	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Dean p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	4	10	12	†32	14	1

*Batted for Gelbert in ninth. †Batted for F. Chapman in 10th. ‡

American League Race Tightens as Detroit and Red Sox Score Important Triumphs

Tigers Whip Bobby Feller As Yankees Lose Contest

By the Associated Press

The Detroit Tigers have turned the American League pennant scramble inside out again.

They crushed the Cleveland Indians, 7-2, yesterday with almost unbelievable ferocity while the Washington Senators pounced upon the New York Yankees, 6-5. Between the two upheavals the whole championship outlook was covered with confusion.

The Tigers had their backs to the wall, all right, and they didn't make any child's play of the job they had to do. They lined up just about the most experienced campaigners Manager Del Baker could get his hands on—Schoolboy Rowe, Charley Gehringer, Earl Averill, Dick Bartell, Bruce Campbell and the rest—and let out a roar that scared the Clevelanders right out of their cribs.

Feller Confused

They made 11 hits, including three home runs, off Bob Feller in seven innings and had the youngster so befuddled he literally didn't know which way to turn. Bartell stole second once while the Iowa speedster was going through his complicated windup, and Bob couldn't get settled down enough to throw to first when Campbell hit a bounder at him.

After the game, Manager Oscar Vitt announced Feller would be given until Tuesday to recover, and that his ace had been "working too much." The Indians also lost slugging Hal Trosky indefinitely because he tripped over third base. He hit a homer and a single and scored both of Cleveland's runs. In fact, he was almost the only thorn Rowe encountered in scattering seven hits for his 13th victory against three defeats.

Gehringer Stars

Gehringer batted in four of Detroit's runs with a homer and a double, and Hank Greenberg and Campbell also hit circuit drives.

The victory lifted the Tigers back into second place, three games back of the Tribe.

The Yankees were beaten by Lefty Joe Krakauskas, who hadn't won a game all season until yesterday. He was in frequent trouble, but tight in the pinches, and twice set down the champs without a score after they had loaded the bases.

The Boston Red Sox hovered close to the pennant contenders by sweeping two extra-inning games from the Philadelphia Athletics, 6—5 and 5—4. In the first, Joe Cronin singled with the bases loaded. In the second, Tom Carey performed the same service. Cronin and Jim Foxx also had home runs in the opener.

The St. Louis Browns continued to make trouble by whipping the Chicago White Sox, 4-1, with Bob Harris scattering eight hits.

Reds Win Again

In the National League, the champion Cincinnati Reds copped their 33d one-run victory with a 3-2, 12-inning verdict over the Pittsburgh Pirates in a night game. The contest was a scoreless struggle between Bucky Walters and Max Butcher for 10 innings. Then, in the 11th, the Pirates made two runs, and the Reds duplicated. Finally, in the 12th, the always reliable Bill Werber singled home a run that meant the ball game. Joe Beggs made his fifth relief appearance in five days and got credit for his third victory over the same span.

The Brooklyn Dodgers and the St. Louis Cardinals maintained their margins behind the leaders by winning night encounters. Luke Hamlin pitched the Dodgers to a 3-0 shutout over the last-place Phillies, keeping seven safeties well spaced. Max Lanier performed the mound chore for the Cardinals, holding the Chicago Cubs scoreless for seven innings, but getting help from Clyde Shoun in the ninth before winning, 4-2.

One of the season's finest pitching duels was rendered by Dick Errickson of the Boston Bees and Carl Hubbell of the New York Giants as the Bees scored a 2-0 shutout. The only runs of the game came on a homer by Eddie Miller in the seventh inning. Errickson allowed five hits, only one in the first seven innings during which time he faced just 22 batters. Hubbell gave six hits in the eight innings he worked.

Kovacs Has Close Call In Singles

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Mary Hardwick, the British Wightman Cup star, upset fifth-seeded Sarah Palfrey of New York, 6—1, 6—3 as the national singles tennis tournament moved into its fourth day at Forest Hills.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Sept. 5—The tenseness of play which is marking this national singles tournament here one of the closest ever among domestic competition contrasted with the steady, top form exhibitions on the part of the two favorites, Bobby Riggs and Don McNeill, continued to be the two-time themes yesterday with other seeded players and favorites advancing only after long overtime matches.

A Philadelphia junior, Victor Seixas, just turned 17 years, extended Frank Kovacs, Pacific Coast's three-ring circus rolled in one, to five full sets before the No. 3 seeded player in this tournament came through at 5-7, 7-9, 6-0, 6-4, 6-1.

Young Eddie Amark, Los Angeles, played brilliantly the first set, then discouraged his favored opponent in the second, but lost in the pinches as Hank Prusoff, sixth seeded and 10th ranked, won out, 3-6, 0-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

One Overtime Match

For the third straight day, women's matches ran along smoothly with no upsets. Only one overtime match was recorded, Pauline Betz finally pulling out over Norma Taubele, 5-7, 8-6, 6-2.

Jack Kramer continued to impress and practically assured himself of a ranking in the first 10, by turning back the veteran Sidney Wood, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

Riggs again proved to observers he was serious about winning this tourney by setting back Billy Talbert, Cincinnati, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, while his chief rival, McNeill, dumped George Toley, Los Angeles, decisively, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

Inspired play on the part of young Seixas prevailed in the first two sets, with the Philadelphian's service popping in with accuracy and zest. Seixas picked his opportunities to crash the net against Kovacs and his volleys were so sharp that the coast player was forced to desperate passing shots that failed.

Tennis Moguls Frown

Kovacs kept the gallery in hysterics with his typical youthful, fun-loving antics, and he must be given credit for his original stunts, which tennis moguls frown upon.

Still clowning, Kovacs practically "laughed" Seixas out of the third set and did not let up until he had the match. By the conclusion, the excited junior player was enjoying the fun as much as Kovacs, though losing his great chance of an unheralded upset.

The Amark-Prusoff match, less colorful, was along similar lines. Eddie was burning hot in the first stanza and continued to steam though big Hank for three games in the second, when his rival "quit" and threw three straight games at times not even bothering to return service.

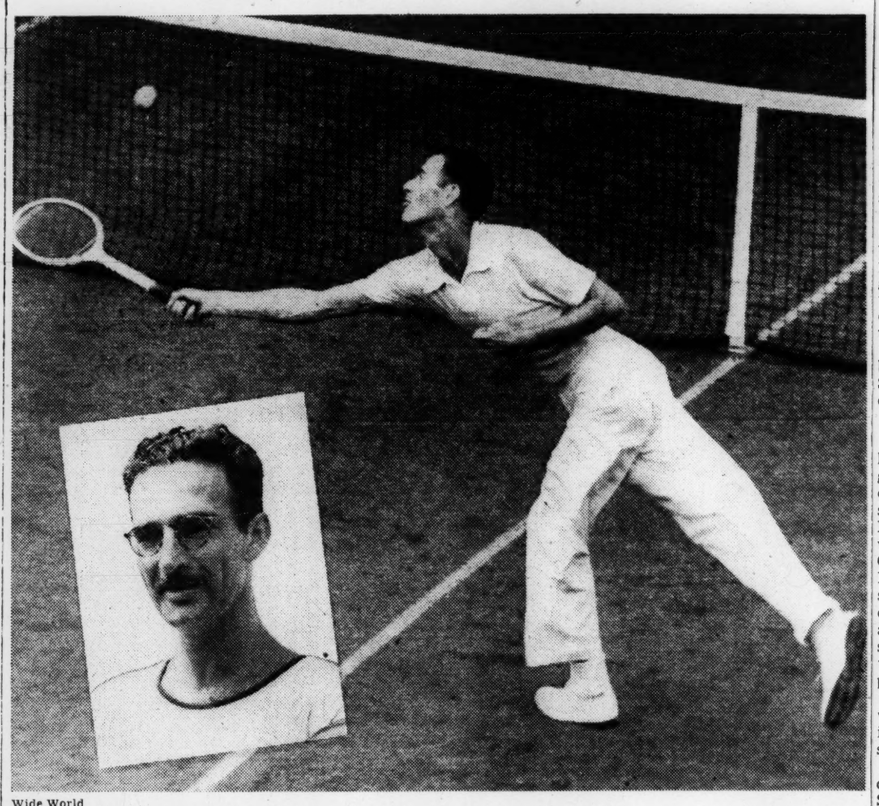
Amark Upset

This completely upset Amark and the youngster after being down badly in the third, copied his veteran rival's tactics and eased up. Prusoff turned on the power himself in the fourth, mixing his gallaxy of unorthodox shots with confusing nonchalance.

Other men's matches found Ted Schroeder forced to an extra set by Owen Anderson, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4; Ted Olewine beating Earl Bartelt, New Orleans junior, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4, Bitsy Grant winning over Robert Harman, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; Elwood Cooke defeating Marvin Kantrowitz, New York, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2, and Billy Gillespie, young Miami University star, downing Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, in a hard-fought five set match, 4—6, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Women favorites who advanced were Pat Canning, who defeated Helen Pedersen, 6—1, 6—2; Dorothy Bundy in downing Cissy Madden, 6—1, 6—0; Mary Hardwick over Edna Steinbach, 6—1, 6—1.

Close Calls at Forest Hills



Wide World

Both of these stars had close calls in the national singles yesterday. Frank Kovacs nosing out E. Victor Seixas, Jr., in five sets, 5—7, 7—9, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1, and Henry Prusoff (inset) edging Eddie Amark 3—6, 0—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.

Conner Takes Office As Athletic Commissioner

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Martin Sennett Conner, former Governor of Mississippi, was named athletic commissioner of the Southeastern Conference last week as the Conference moved to meet charges of proselyting and subsidization.

Conner took office last Sunday under a one-year contract at an unknown salary. The 13-school conference said the idea of having a commissioner was to eliminate abuses, and to insure clean, honest amateur competition in all intercollegiate sports.

Some of the conference members have been accused of professionalism in intercollegiate competition. Last year there were debates over allegations of "freshman snatching."

No Dictatorship

Conner made it understood before all the Conference coaches, athletic directors and other officials that there will be no elements of dictatorship in his way of running things. He said the commissioner does not formulate politics or make rules. But he will see to it that those rules adopted by the Conference are carried out.

Conference President G. D. Humphries of Mississippi State College said the new commissioner would have no authority to levy fines or suspend offending schools, but might make recommendations to the executive committee. It takes an affirmative vote of seven schools to suspend an offender.

Meeting Sept. 21

Humphries explained salary, expenses and rules under which the commissioner will work, would be determined at a meeting of the executive committee in Memphis, Sept. 21. Previously it was understood the salary would be $10,000 annually with a like amount for expenses.

Conner plans headquarters at Jackson, Miss., where he has a law office. He retired as Governor in 1936, after a four-year term.

* * *

Bam Cox, said to be the best prospect to be seen in years by a member of the Alabama coaching staff, will enter the University of Alabama this fall, where he is expected to grow into an outstanding performer in the Southeastern Conference.

Cox starred in every game in which he played for the Talladega County High School of Lincoln, Ala., last year as a member of the backfield.

* * *

Halfback and end departments of Auburn's football squad will be the Tigers' two largest details, numerically. Each had 10 candidates when practice started on Monday, Sept. 2.

* * *

Probably the least concerned mentor in the Southeastern Conference is Wally Butts, head coach of the Georgia Bulldogs. Wally has everything to gain and practically nothing to lose. With a crew of red-hot sophomores, headed by flashy Frankie Sinkwich, Lamar Davis, Brooker Blanton and Jim Todd, plus a creditable showing of juniors and seniors, he's ready to take some of the big boys to the cleaners.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cincinnati beat St. Louis 3-1 in 10 innings and increased lead to five games over Cards as Bucky Walters won his 22nd victory.

Three Years Ago

Henry Picard, home pro, won $5,000 Hershey open golf tournament for second-straight year.

Five Years Ago

Terry Moore, Cardinals' rookie centerfielder, equalled modern record by getting six hits in six times at bat against Boston.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
Cleveland	75	53	.586	..
Detroit	73	57	.562	3
New York	71	56	.559	3½
Boston	71	60	.542	5½
Chicago	66	62	.516	9
Washington	55	73	.430	20
St. Louis	55	76	.420	21½
Philadelphia	47	76	.382	25½

Results Sept. 4

Boston 6, Philadelphia 5. (10 innings)
Boston 5, Philadelphia 4. (11 innings)
St. Louis 4, Chicago 1.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 2.
Washington 6, New York 5.

Pennant Races

By the Associated Press

The frantic scramble for the pennant in the American League became even more confusing yesterday (Wednesday) as the Detroit Tigers crushed the front-running Cleveland Indians 7-2 and moved back into second place ahead of the New York Yankees, who dropped a 8-5 decision to the Washington Senators.

This eruption left the Indians three games above the Tigers and 3½ on top of the Yankees, with the Boston Red Sox suddenly spurting within 5½ games of the pace by sweeping two extra-inning games from the Philadelphia Athletics 6-5 and 5-4.

Here is the situation in figures:

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.	GB	GTP
Cleveland	75	53	.586	..	26
Detroit	73	57	.562	3	24
New York	71	56	.559	3½	27
Boston	71	60	.542	5½	23

Remaining Schedule

Cleveland—With Detroit, 8; New York, 2; Boston, 3; Chicago, 3; Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 5.

Detroit—With Cleveland, 8; New York, 3; Boston, 2; Chicago, 2; Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 4.

New York—With Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 3; Boston, 4; Washington, 8; Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

Boston—With Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 2; New York, 4; Chicago, 3; Washington, 2; St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 7.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 5-3; Baltimore 4-1.
Toronto 3-9; Buffalo 1-3.
Newark 6; Jersey City 1.
(Only games).

American Association

Milwaukee 10; Kansas City 8.
Columbus 6; Toledo 2 (11 innings).
Indianapolis 2; Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 7; St. Paul 3.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 5-3; Sacramento 4-2 (2nd game 7 innings).
San Diego 6-1; Portland 4-6 (2nd game 7 innings).
San Francisco 2; Oakland 1.
Hollywood 8; Los Angeles 1.

Texas League

San Antonio 4; Shreveport 3.
Beaumont 4; Houston 1.
Dallas-Tulsa (2) rain.
Fort Worth-Oklahoma City (rain).

Southern Association

Knoxville 6; Little Rock 5.
Atlanta 7; Birmingham 6.
Nashville 5; Memphis 4.
Chattanooga 1; New Orleans 0.

Southwest Conference Opens Training Period

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—The Southwest Conference will hold its opening training season for its seven member schools on Sept. 5. From then on to the middle of December the schools will be busy trying to uphold the regulation of the conference in inter-sectional games with eastern and far-western schools. At the same time each school will be doing its best to outdo the other and also each will be trying "double-hard" to beat Texas A. & M., the 1939 Southwest champion and winner of the Sugar Bowl title.

Two-a-Day Practice

For two weeks the coaches will hold two-a-day practice in 90 degrees heat before settling down to one-a-day schedule after school starts. The gridirons of Southern Methodist University, Baylor University, University of Texas, Texas Christian University, Texas A. & M., Rice Institute and the University of Arkansas will find all types of candidates working out for fame and glory, a few all-America's, seniors who have worked hard for three years to make the team, promising sophomores and juniors will be there, as well as the scrubs who work hard five days a week in order that others may take the spotlight on Saturday.

Texas A. & M. will be set to defy the 25-year-old "rule" that Southwest Conference champions don't repeat by returning with practically the same team they had last year and with enough capable players to be able to send out to the field two teams equally powerful.

Coach Homer Norton, who recently returned from New York, where he tutored at the World's Fair Coaching School, is only concerned about his right tackle post vacated by Joe Boyd, but with eight tackles on his squad, he will probably find someone to fill the place. The entire starting team will be composed of lettermen and most of the starting team will be seniors.

Sixty Varsity Players

Southern Methodist is scheduled to give Texas A. & M. its stiffest competition this year. Last year A. & M. was just able to beat the Mustangs by a score of 6-2, and this year Coach Matty Bell will have 60 varsity players out to try to make the team. Of these 60 aspirants, 23 will be returning lettermen. Outstanding among the candidates are Preston Johnston and Ray Mallouf, backfield aces. Johnston, who received mention as an All-America last year, can boot a football 60 or 70 yards past the scrimmage line. Ray Mallouf is one of the best ball-carrying players coach Matty Bell has. The only games S. M. U. lost last year were when Mallouf was out of the game due to injuries.

One of the main reasons why the S. M. U. booster wears a big smile is because nine backfield men are available as well as several good ends. The key positions in many of the Mustang plays are based on the ends and this year all the lettermen are returning plus a letterman of the previous season. One interesting fact about S. M. U. squad is that only two of the players come from out of the State, the rest are native Texans.

It has been five years since a Southern Methodist's team has gone through the year undefeated but this year some of their admirers have hopes that their dreams will again come true.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dick Errickson and Eddie Miller, Bees—Former shutout Giants on five hits, giving only one till eighth inning, and latter knocked in only two runs of game with homer.

Joe Krakauskas, Senators—His first victory of year was a tight-in-the-pinches pitching job against Yankees.

Bob Harris, Browns—Stopped White Sox with eight scattered hits.

Joe Cronin and Tom Carey, Red Sox—Former hit home run and won first game from Athletics with single with bases loaded in 10th inning; latter won night cap same way in 11th inning.

Luke Hamlin, Dodgers—Shut out Phillies with seven hits.

Schoolboy Rowe and Charley Gehringer, Tigers—Rowe kept seven hits well spaced, and Gehringer drove in four runs with homer and double to beat Indians.

Max Lanier, Cardinals—Kept Cubs shutout for seven innings to win easily.

Bill Werber, Reds—His single in 12th inning beat Pirates.

Giants Recall Ten

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Giants recalled 10 players from various farm clubs today and Eddie Brannick, club secretary, said one of the newcomers, Bob Carpenter, a right-hander from Knoxville, would be a starting pitcher in one game of today's doubleheader with the Boston Bees.

Besides Carpenter, the following are being brought in:

Rae Blaemire, catcher, from Jersey City; Pitchers Harold Vandenberg, John Wittig and Clydel Castleman from Jersey City; Pitcher Jack Brewer from Knoxville; Outfielder John Dickshot from Jersey City; Pitcher Thomas Gordon from Clinton, Iowa; Third Baseman George Myatt from Knoxville and Outfielder Stephen Tramback from Clinton, Iowa.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

The Least Known Manager

As the American League pennant race roars to its climax, the Indians, Yankees and Tigers are conceded chances to make the next World Series. The Tiger chances are slim, but nevertheless they exist. One of their strongest boosters is Jimmy Dykes, who happens to be manager of the White Sox. On his recent tour of the East, Dykes talked for hours about the potentialities of the Automobile City entry, and James can say a lot in an hour. Which brings us to an interesting point.

The one man who could pick the Detroit machine apart, stressing its powers and weaknesses, rarely opens his mouth. He is Del Baker, the pilot. Baker is probably the least known skipper in the majors, yet one of the most capable. He seldom offers information without first being approached with a query, but when he does come to the rescue of an inquiring reporter, he surprises you with his observations.

In Background

In pre-game dugout meetings, Baker is not often the chief target. He sits down the other end of the bench while the scribes interview such prominent individuals as Hank Greenberg, Rudy York, Mike Higgins, Schoolboy Rowe, Barney McCosky and others. Del is content to stay in the background and let his players share the glory, which is typical of the man.

Most of the Detroit manger's playing days were spent in the minors. While Mickey Cochrane was running the club to pennants back in 1934 and '35, Baker was the coach of pitchers, and a good one. His handling of the hurlers played a major role in Iron Mike's quick success. However, few people realize this, and when Cochrane was relieved of his duties and Baker was promoted to the post, all around the circuit you heard people say: "Who's Baker?"

Ideal for Post

But Del was the ideal fellow for the berth vacated by the great catcher. There had been internal disorder in the club at the time, and someone coming in from the outside might have had all sorts of trouble leading the Tigers. But Baker knew the situation and handled it with white gloves. His calmness was in direct contrast to Cochrane's excitable nature, and he soon gained the respect and cooperation of the entire Detroit cast.

This season, Baker has done exceedingly well to keep the Bengals high in the race. He finished fifth last year and in the spring, few picked him to crash the first division. Several of his men were fading. Schoolboy Rowe was a big question mark. Tommy Bridges was getting along. So were Charley Gehringer and Higgins. Shortstop was open. Even one of the better known Detroit critics predicted a deeper slide into the lower half of the standing.

Took Bartell

However, the crowd underestimated Baker. He traded Bill Rogell for Dick Bartell and the latter turned out to be the spark of the team. The pilot moved Greenberg into left field amid much eyebrow lifting, and turned first base over to York. "It will never work," whispered the boys in the press box. "Greenberg will be back in the infield by June 1st." But big Hank has done exceptionally well in the outfield, and what is perhaps more important, he is happy out there. York made bad start at the bag, and then improved his defensive play rapidly. It looks now as if the shift is permanent.

Baker's handling of Buck Newsom is a vital factor. The giant right-hander is not the easiest pitcher in the league to get along with, but one would never suspect it by his record. He should go over the 20-win level again, for the third year in a row. Johnny Gorsica and Hal Newhouser are two of the rising young moundsmen in the circuit, nursed along by Del.

The Tigers "may miss the boat this year," as they would say in the dugout. But win or lose, Baker's leadership has been outstanding. He is doing his talking in the won and lost column.

Sylvia Shethar Sails American Club Into Lead

POINT O'WOODS, N. Y., Sept. 5 (AP)—Sylvia Shethar, representing the American Yacht Club of Rye, N. Y., began the defense of her women's national sailing championship and the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Trophy yesterday.

Miss Shethar, with Mrs. Garrison Corwin and Mrs. E. L. Richards as her crew, won the first race of the series of six on Great South Bay and finished second to the Duxbury, Mass., entry skippered by Eleanor Lawson in the second race. She thus scored 11¼ points in defense of the trophy she won last year at Northeast Harbor, Maine. The races were sailed in 24-foot Zephyr Class sloops.

Duxbury placed second with 9¼ points, coming from far behind to win the second race by a 50-second margin after finishing fourth in the morning race. The Watch Hill, R. I., boat sailed by Emma Larkin scored seven points on second and fifth places, while Quissett, Mass., with Isabel Emery as skipper, was fifth and third for six points.

The Quissett boat suffered the day's only mishap when a spinnaker halyard broke during the second race, allowing the sail to drop into the water, but with a makeshift rigging Miss Emery brought her boat in less than five minutes behind the winner.

Adele Hansen's Westhampton boat was disqualified in the second race for failure to give room on a turn, and finished in a tie with Mary Aldrich's Tarratine (Maine) entry for last place. Each scored four points.

Haman Signs With Rams

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Jack Haman, mentioned on numerous All-America teams for his work at center for Northwestern University last fall, has signed a contract to play with the Cleveland Rams of the National Professional Football League.

National Girls Junior Tennis Upset by Rain

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 (AP)—Status of the national junior girls' tennis tournament—stalled by rain for seven days—was a bit puzzling today to both players and officials.

Only two matches were completed yesterday, leaving the field half in and half out of the semi-final round. Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., commuting by auto between here and Forest Hills, N. Y., beat Murial Magnuson, of Minneapolis, 6—0, 6—1. The second-seeded Californian Hitch-hiked part of the 100-mile trip after a tire on her car blew out.

In the other singles match third-seeded Gertrude Moran of Santa Monica, Calif., lost to Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., in an upset, 3—6, 6—2, 1—6.

The tourney favorite, Pat Canning of Alameda, Calif., continued a round behind the field. Playing at Forest Hills, she defeated Judy Atterbury of Great Neck, L. I., 6—3, 6—1. The girls drew each other as opponents in both tournaments and received permission to play on the New York courts.

New Books

Golf—"Wodehouse on Golf," by P. G. Wodehouse, presents in one volume all the stories by the author on the game of golf. Included in the book are "Divots," "Golf Without Tears," "There's Always Golf," "The Letter of the Law," and "Archibald's Benefit." Followers of Wodehouse will get much entertainment from the volume, whether they have read the tales before or not. (Price $2.50 Doubleday, Doran & Company, 14 West 49th Street, New York, N. Y.)

Softball—"How to Play Wining Softball," by Leo H. Fischer. The author, organizer and president from 1933-39 of the Amateur Softball Association, takes up in turn the technique, rules, and most effective methods of playing softball. He devotes a chapter to umpiring, another to advice to women playing softball, and yet another to softball at night with information as to how to ensure proper lighting. The book is fully illustrated with action photographs and diagrams, and includes an appendix of the complete official softball rules.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C	GB
Cincinnati	82	46	.641	..
Brooklyn	72	53	.576	8½
St. Louis	65	59	.524	15
Pittsburgh	64	60	.516	16
New York	62	63	.496	18½
Chicago	63	68	.481	20½
Boston	54	73	.425	27½
Philadelphia	41	81	.336	38

Results Sept. 4

Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 2 (12 innings).
Boston 2, New York 0.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day's sales 782,140
1940 volume to date 143,213,135
1939 volume to date 147,970,706

Stocks Rise 1 to 4 Points; Trading Active

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—A better brand of war and business news today helped the stock market extend Wednesday's rally by 1 to around 4 points despite comparatively heavy profit selling.

Dealings, amounting to some 1,300,000 shares, were the fastest since mid-June, although slowdowns appeared now and then as prices shifted from their tops. After absorbing offerings, leaders generally resumed the advance.

Wall Street, brokers said, was more hopeful than ever, in the light of European dispatches, that John Bull would succeed in beating off attacking Nazis. A long conflict, it was added, with a probable British victory, might further stimulate American industry. Domestic business news also continued to serve as a market prop.

Revived optimism in the financial sector was reflected in the transfer of a stock exchange seat for $40,000, up $5,000 from the previous sale.

Some traders in stocks continued to step lightly, it was understood, pending final congressional decision on taxes and conscription and the desire for more assurances regarding the foreign picture.

Prime Minister Churchill's fighting speech to Parliament was read with much interest in boardrooms but, it was thought, had scant effect marketwise.

Shares out in front most of the day were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Allied Chemical, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Lockheed, du Pont, J. C. Penney, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, General Electric, Standard Oil of N. J., Great Northern, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, American Smelting and Phelps Dodge.

Bonds Advance

British Empire and domestic rail issues provided strong spots in a generally higher bond market today. Going into the final hour gains of fractions to more than a point and in some cases up to 7 were by far in the majority.

Advances in the British group of the foreign dollar section ranged up to 7 points in the case of Australia 5s, while Canadian loans averaged a point or so above the previous close.

Domestic issues posting gains of major fractions to more than a point at one time included Atlantic Coast line 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, Illinois Central 4s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Laclede Gas 6s, Alleghany Stamped 5s, International Telephone 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Profit realizing could be detected here and there in the wake of Wednesday's runup but most issues took it in good stride and held losses to a minimum. These included Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Western Union 5s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

U. S. Governments rested at or near the final quotations of the previous day with turnover extremely light.

Wheat Prices Jump Nearly 2c a Bushel

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 (AP)—Wheat prices shot up almost two cents a bushel at one time today following the trend of securities and stiffening prices of other commodities associated with the national defense program.

Buying of grains came from mills, elevators and speculative interests. Profit taking attracted by the 10 cents advance since the season's lows were reached in mid-August caused a reaction from the day's best level but prices retained most of their gain.

Pit brokers said the progress of war in Europ erecently was more encouraging. Elevator purchasing was believed the result of further cash wheat sales to the crop insurance agency investing premium payments.

Milwaukee Road Buys 18 More Diesel Locomotives

CHICAGO (AP)—The Milwaukee road announced purchase of 18 additional diesel electric switching locomotives to augment the 25 now in use throughout the system.

The equipment will cost $1,300,000.

Three 1,000 horsepower and nine 600 horsepower switchers have been ordered from the Elector-Motive Corporation, four 1,000-horsepower locomotives from the American Locomotive Company and two 1,000-horsepower switchers from the Baldwin Locomotive Company.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market edged up a notch or two today as the trading community interpreted Hitler's speech of last night as evidence the German "time table" attack on England had run into difficulties.

Investors viewed the Reich leader's remarks as aimed to bolster German confidence in his plans, rather than as a new effort to frighten Englishmen.

Volume of dealings was still below average, but there were signs of broadening market interest. In the industrial division particularly, there was a shortage of stock for sale as a steady stream of small buying orders flowed in, pushing values higher.

Liverpool: Cotton, after a steady opening, eased a bit under scattered hedge selling and local liquidation, and futures closed 2 to 4 points lower.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	58½	57⅝	58½	+ ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ½
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21	21	21	A'g 30
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 3
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	16	42⅞	41½	41¾	— ¾
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Sep 3
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	19	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	14	¾	¾	¾	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	7	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ½
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	50	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	29	17½	15⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	29	23½	22¼	22¾	
12¾	6⅜	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	19	160	157½	160	+4
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 4
16⅜	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	19	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	41	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69⅛	69½	69⅛	+5⅞
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	31	34¾	33½	34¾	+1¼
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1½	1½	1½	Sep 3
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	47½	47½	47½	
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines	24	57¼	56½	57¼	+ ⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	9	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	9	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	8	36	35½	36	+1
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	7	2	2	2	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	98	97¼	98	+1
178½	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	178½	178½	178½	A'g 31
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	25	27⅛	26½	27	+ ⅜
51¾	34	Am Car pf	9	46½	45⅞	46½	+ ¾
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	8	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 29
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	122	122	122	A'g 26
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 3
8¼	4⅜	Am Com Alco	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	8	9⅜	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
6⅜	1½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 29
28¼	10⅞	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	*2	16½	16	16	+ ⅜
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	4¼	4	4	
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	9	33	32	32¼	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	9	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	*28	28	28	+1½
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	52	52	52	+1
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	23¾	23	23¾	+1¾
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¾	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	43	15	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅝
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	5	61	60¼	60¼	+1⅛
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	9	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 4
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	32	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	3	53	51½	53	+ ½
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	8	46	44¾	46	+1
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	*25	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	34	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	8	8	8	+ ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	20	42	41	41¾	+ ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	Sep 4
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	57	56¾	57	+1
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	30	24½	23⅜	23¾	— ⅜
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 27
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	14¾	14½	14¾	+1¼
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞	A'g 29
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	21	167¼	165	167	+3
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75¾	75	75¾	+1¾
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	9	76	75½	76	+1
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150½	150	150½	Sep 4
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	46	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
19	6	Am Woolen	9	9¾	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	11	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ⅝
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	32	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ¼
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	2	43	43	43	+1
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	237	23	22¼	23	+ ⅞
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¾e)	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½	A'g 30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	30½	30½	30½	+1½
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	104	103	104	A'g 29
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	96	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	+ ½
64⅛	35	Armour Ill p pf	9	46½	44¾	45¾	+1⅞
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22¾	Arm Cork (¾e)	5	36½	35	36½	+2½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 4
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G I pf (6)	1	68	68	68	+2½
85	49½	As DG2pf(13½k)	1	64	64	64	A'g 30
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	81	18⅜	17	18⅛	+ ⅞
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	4	51½	50⅜	51½	+1½
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	31	14	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10	10	10	+1½
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Sep 3
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	7	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ⅜
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	65½	65½	65½	+2
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	3	6¼	6	6¼	Sep 4
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
8¾	4	Aviation Corp	70	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	77	16⅜	16	16¼	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	50	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅝
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	18	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¾
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	5	11	10¾	11	+ ½
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6	6	6	+ ⅜
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	11	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	30	29¼	30	+1
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25½	25	25½	+1¼
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 9
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 3
97⅜	71¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 9
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	35	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	20¾	20	20¾	+ ¾
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	32	31¾	32	+ ½
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	151	82	80¼	81¼	+ ⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	Sep 3
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	3	24	22¾	24	+1½
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	20¼	20	20¼	+1¼
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅝e)	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1.25e)	1	18	18	18	+2
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	211	16⅞	15⅜	16⅞	+1¼
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	5	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	24¾	24	24¼	+1¼
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	4	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	29	19	18⅜	19	+ ¾
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	*1	35½	35½	35½	+ ¾
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	4⅞	5	Sep 4
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	30	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	44	22⅜	21⅜	22⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep 4
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	5	44	43	44	+1⅝
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	24	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅜	114⅜	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	9	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅞
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+1¾
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	7	23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	17	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	17	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	12	5¾	5¾	5¾	
33⅝	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	14	33¾	33	33¾	+ ¼
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	16	19	18¾	18¾	
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	2⅜	2½	2½	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 4
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	40	5	4⅞	4⅞	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	7	9	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	21	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	9	15¼	14¾	15	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	18	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	31	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	34	34	34	A'g 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 28
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	14	31¾	30½	31¾	+2¼
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	5	54¾	52	54¾	+2¾
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	48½	48⅜	48⅜	
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	68	30⅜	29¼	30¼	+ ¾
12½	5	Celotex Corp	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
57⅜	21½	Cent RR NJ	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	8	5¼	5	5¼	+ ½
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 29
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	21	28	27¼	28	+1½
83⅜	31½	Cert-teed Prod	14	43¾	41½	43¾	+ ⅜
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	2	23½	23¼	23½	+1⅛
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	Sep 4
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	*51	41¾	40½	41⅛	
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	*1	95	95	95	+4⅜
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep 4
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 3
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	3	1	1	1	
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	6	1	1	1	+ ⅛
12½	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 3
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 4
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	9	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	32¾	32	32¾	+1
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	A'g 27
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 4
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 3
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	+ A
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
104	93¼	Chickasha Cot	4	103¼	103½	103¾	Sep 4
16½	9	Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅝	1⅜	Chrysler (3¾e)	111	81⅛	79½	80½	+1½
91⅝	53½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	9	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅜
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+1
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	6	29	28⅜	29	+ ¾
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	5	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	5	110	109½	110	+5
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	58⅜	59	+ ⅜
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅓)	15	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ½
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¾
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	24	19½	18¼	19½	+1½
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	8	20¼	19¾	20¼	Sep 4
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	67	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	12	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	19½	19½	19½	+1
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	79¾	78	79¾	+2¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	14	35	34½	35	+ ½
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ¼
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	17	41¾	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	A'g 30
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	78	11⅜	11	11	+ ¼
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	68	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
73½	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	61	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅜
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	36	31	30⅞	31	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	5	17⅜	17⅛	17½	
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13	13	13	+ ½
12⅜	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 27
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	15	24¼	22¾	24	+ ¾
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	8	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	47	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	29	28¾	28⅛	28⅜	+ ¼
110⅜	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
1⅜	½	Con Film Ind	6	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	15	8½	7⅜	8⅛	+1⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 3
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	47	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4½	2½	Consol'n Coal	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 4
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	103½	102⅛	102½	+1¾
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	9	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	4	1	7⅞	1	+ ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	80	80	80	Sep 4
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	12	40¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	114⅝	114⅜	114⅜	A'g 27
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅜
40¾	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36	36	36	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	124	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	11	19	18⅜	18	+ ½
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	4	25¼	24¾	25¼	+1¼
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	54	19¾	18¾	19½	+ ¾
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	7	57	56	57	+1
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	10	52½	51¾	52½	+1½
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (⅛e)	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	9	19¾	19½	19½	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 46-44	109.12	109.12	109.12
1 4¼s 52-47	119.27	119.27	119.27
1 2s 50-48	103.30	103.30	103.30
1 2½s 53-49	105.28	105.28	105.28
1 2½s 60-55	108.11	108.11	108.11
2 2¾s 59-56	107.11	107.10	107.10
1 2¾s 63-58	106.31	106.31	106.31
11 2¾s 65-60	107.2	107.1	107.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3¼s 64-44	107.25	107.24	107.25

Home Owners Loan

6 3s 52-44	107.11	107.11	107.11

New York City Bond

94 3s '80	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
17 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	43½	42½	42½
51 Alleghany cv 5s '44	92½	92	92½
27 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75¼	74¾	75
50 Alleghany 5s '50 st	49	48¼	48½
10 Allied Strs 4½s '53	98½	98⅜	98½
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	108¾	108¾
11 Am&ForP 5s 2030	50¾	50¼	50¾
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 AmT&T 5½s '43	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
27 AmT&T 3¼s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5 AmT&T 3¼s '61	110	109⅝	110
1 AmWW&E 6s '75	106	106	106
1 AnnArbor 4s '95	42	42	42
15 ArmDel 4s '57	102½	102	102½
36 ArmDel 4s '55	102½	102	102½
20 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅛	106	106⅛
9 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 AT&SF 4½s '89C	25¼	25	25¼
4 AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109	109	109
1 Atl&Chas AL s '44	96½	96½	96½
4 ACLine 1st 4s '52	69	68½	69
12 ACLine 4½s '64	64	64	64
5 ACLine 5s '45	52¼	51¾	51¾
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	68½	68¼	68½
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	35	34½	34½
8 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	28½	28½	28½
12 Austin & NW 5s '41	72¼	72½	72½
1 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	95	95	95
48 B & O '95 st A	69½	69½	69½
2 B & O '95 st C	33	32½	32½
27 B & O 2000 st D	36¼	36¼	36¼
10 B & O '96 st F	32½	32¼	32½
116 B & O cv '60 st	32½	32½	32½
19 B & O 4s '48	14¼	13¾	14½
8 B & O PLE&WV 4s '51	69½	68½	69½
12 B & O SW '50 st	57¼	57¼	57¼
7 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	47	47	47
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	114	114	114
9 Beth Stl 3½s '60	108¼	108	108
16 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	106	106	106
19 Beth Stl 3s '60	105½	105	105½
1 Boston & Me 5s '67	102¾	102½	102¾
27 Boston & Me 4s '60	71½	71¼	71½
15 Boston & Me 4½s '70	71¼	70¾	71¼
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	19½	19¼	19½
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	95⅝	95½	95⅞
72 Buf R & P 5s '57	106	106	106
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	40¾	40	40¾
15 Can Nat 5s '69 July	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	97½	97½	97½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98	98	98
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	95½	95½	95½
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94	94	94
8 Can Nor 6½s '46	95	95	95
13 Can Pac 4½s '46	105	104½	105
12 Can Pac 4s perp	76	76	76
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	58½	58	58½
2 Cen Ill Lt 5s '56	78	78	78
19 Cen Pac 5s '60	14	14	14
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	46⅜	45½	45¾
11 Cen R R N J 5s '87	62	61½	62
5 Cen Steel 8s '41	16½	16½	16½
4 CertainTeed 5½s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 C & O 3½s '96 D	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	101⅜	101½	101½
3 Chi & Alton 3s'49	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
13 Chi&Q rfg 5s '71 A	12	12	12
11 CB&Q 4s III'49	84	84	84
1 CB&Q 3½ Ill '49	98½	98⅜	98⅜
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
2 Chic Gt Wn 4s '59	13¾	13¾	14
2 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	63	63	63
47 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8	8	8
9 CMSP&P a1 5s 2000	5¾	5⅝	5¾
6 CM&StP 4½s '89C	11½	11¾	11¾
4 Chi&NW 6½s '36	25¼	25	25¼
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17	16¼	17
1 Chi NW 4¾s '87	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	14½	14½	14½
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
9 Chi&NW4½s 2037ct	9½	9½	9½
1 Chi & N W 4s '87 st	14	14	14
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Chi Rv 5s '27	45	45	45
2 CRI & P 4½s '52A	61½	61½	61½
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
10 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	13	13	13
27 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	51½	53⅜	53⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '51	105½	105½	105½
35 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
21 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	93	92¾	93
6 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
5 Childs Co 5s '43	35⅜	34½	35
17 CC&StL 4½s'77	52½	52¼	52½
8 CC&StL 4s'90 StL	66	65¾	66
8 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	82½	81¼	82½
11 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77	74	73⅞	74
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	68¾	68	68¾
1 Col F&I 5s'70	76	76	76
9 Col & So 4½s'80	25½	25⅜	25½
3 Colombia 5s'52 May	105¼	105	105¼
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	105	105
10 Coml Mackay Inc '69 wi	36¼	36¼	36¼
8 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	122⅞	122⅜	122⅞
2 Con Edis 3¼s'46	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Con Edis 3½s'48	107	107	107
1 Con Edis 3½s'58	109	108½	108½
6 Con Edis 3½s'58	106	106	106
8 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	64⅞	64⅜	64⅞
2 Consum Pow 3½s'70	111	110⅝	111
2 Consum Pow 3¼s'60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	106½	106¼	106¼
3 Crown Cork 4½s'48	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Crown Cork 4s'50	105	105	105
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	21¾	20½	21¾
3 Cuba RR 7½s'46	24½	24½	24½
5 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
41 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	97½	97½	97½
1 D & R G 4½s'36	7	7	7
12 D & R G 4s'36	7½	7½	7½
5 D & R G West 5s '55	2	2	2
2 D & R G West 5s '78	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Det Mom&Ft D 4s'35ct	4	4	4
10 Det Ed 4½s '61	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
2 Det Ed 4s '65	109⅛	109	109⅛
2 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107½	107⅛	107⅛
6 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s'70	107½	107½	107½
62 Erie rfg 5s '67	103¼	103⅛	103¼
7 Erie rfg 5s '75	15	14½	14½
88 Erie gen lien 4s'96	14⅞	14½	14⅝
2 Erie cv 4s '53 D	28¼	28¼	28½
2 Gen Sti Cast 5½s'49	24¼	24¼	24¼
13 Goodrich 4½s '56	77⅜	76¾	77⅛
3 Gulf Stlk Ho 5s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	83½	83	83
14 Gt Nor 5s '73	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
12 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	96¼	96	96¼
14 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	89¼	87¾	89¼
50 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	88⅞	88	88⅞
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	103¾	103½	103⅝
43 Gt Nor 3½s '67	95	94⅜	95
4 Gulf M & N 5s '50	80¾	80	80
8 Gulf St Utl 4½s '61	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
3 Houst'nOilTex4¼s'54	104	104	104¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	100¾	100	100¼
13 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	30⅜	30	30⅜
4 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	45¾	45⅝	45¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	111½	111½	111½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47¼	47¼	47¼
15 Ill Cen 4s '66	47⅛	46	47⅛
8 Ill Cen 5s '55	43	42½	42¾
2 Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	53	53	53
45 I&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	74½	74½	74½
1 ICG CSL&NO 4½s'63	47¼	46¾	47¼
4 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	106	105⅞	106
6 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	97	96	96
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
8 Interb R Tr 6s '32	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
8 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	81¼	81¼	81¼
11 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	8	8	8
20 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	8	8	8
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	51½	51	51½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	61	59¾	61
11 Int Paper 6s '55	104	103	103
11 Int T&T 4½s'52	28¾	28¼	28¾
15 Int T&T 5s '55	32	31	31½
2 James F & Clev 4s '59	55	55	55
10 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	99	99	99
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	32	32	32
1 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	31	30⅞	31
3 K C Term 4s '60	63½	63½	63½
8 K C Term 4s '60	66	65¾	66
5 Keith (B F) 6s '46	102¼	101½	102¼
1 Kentucky Cen 4s '87	105	104½	105
1 Kresge Found 3s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 LacGas&Co 4½s	46	46	46
1 LacGas 6s '42 B	46	45	46
1 LacGas 5½s'53	46	46	46
1 LacGas 5s '42	56¼	54½	56¼
1 LacGas 5s '52	55	55	55
2 LS&MS 3½s'97	88	88	88
4 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	89	89	89
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	31	31	31
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	52½	52	52
2 LehValHTerms5s '54	29½	29½	29½
3 LehValNY 4½s'48 stmd	40	40	40
5 LehighVal 5s 2003	42	42	42
1 LehVal 5s 2003 asd	21	21	21
34 LehVal 4½s 2003 asd	21	21	21
5 LehVal 4s 2003	19	18⅝	19
39 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	18½	18	18½
2 Liggett&M 7s '44	18¼	18	18
3 Liggett&M 5s '51	123½	123½	123½
5 Lorws 3½s'46	128	127¾	128
4 LongIslrfg 4s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 LongIslrfg 4s '49 st	95	95	95
5 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
13 Loud&N 5s 2003 B	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
15 Loud&N 4½s 2003	102¼	102	102¼
5 Louis&N 4s B '60	95	94⅞	95
5 Loui&N 1st 4s 2003	105	105	105
3 Loui&N 3¾s 2003	90	90	90
5 Loui&GN 3½s A '50	85	85	85
5 Loue&NSo2d 4s '52	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
2 MarionStShov 6s '47 st	80	80	80
19 McKess & Rob 5½s'50	94¾	94½	94⅝
3 Mead Corp 4½s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Michi Con Gas 4s '63	104½	104	104½
2 Midland RR NJ 5s '40	22	22	22
4 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	7½	7	7
7 MSP & SSMar 5s '47	11¼	11⅛	11¼
5 MSP & SSMarie 5s '38	4½	4½	4½
7 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	5¼	5¼	5¼
28 Mo-Ill 5s '63 A	80	78½	80
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	51⅛	47⅛	51⅛
4 M-K-Tex 4½s'78	13½	13¼	13½
25 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	25½	25	25½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
8 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
11 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18⅛	18	18⅛
8 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18	18	18
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18	18	18

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9 Mob & O Montg 5s '47	27⅝	27	27⅝
19 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	43¼	43	43
10 Monongah Ry 4s '60	36	35¾	36
4 Mont Pow 3½s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	102	101⅞	101⅞
23 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	35	34¼	34½
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s '51	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
1 Nat Distill 3½s '49	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
2 Natl Steel 3s '65	104	104	104
5 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	39	39	39
5 N O Sv 5s52A	107	106½	106½
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	105	105	105
12 NOTex&M 5s 54B	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	33	32¾	33
90 NYC rfg 2013	109¾	109¾	109¾
149 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61	60½	61
28 NYC cn 4s 98	55⅛	54¾	55
1 NYC 3¾s 46	60	59⅝	60
22 NYC cv 3½s 52	82½	82½	82½
25 NYC & HR 4s 42	60½	60	60½
51 NYC&HR 3½s 97	94⅛	94	94⅛
16 NYC & HR 3½s '97	82½	82½	82½
96 NYCh&StL 6s 41	77½	77	77½
9 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	82	81¾	82
59 NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	68	67¾	68
3 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	58½	57¾	58¼
1 N Y Ch St L 3½s 47	86½	86	86½
2 NY Conn RR 4½s 60	90	90	90
20 NY Dock Co 4s 51	106¼	106¼	106¼
19 NY Edis 3¼s 65	54	50¾	54
2 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	109½	108⅞	109½
6 NY Lack&W4s73A	58	58	58
25 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	53	52⅞	53
33 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
23 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28⅝	27½	28½
7 NYNH&H 4s 55	18¼	17⅞	18¼
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	15	15	15
27 NYNH&H 3½s 54	14⅞	15	15
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	15½	15	15½
3 NY O & W rfg 4s92	15	15	15
7 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	18	18	18
2 NY S&W Term 5s43	106½	106½	106½
5 NY W&Bost 4½s46	18	18	18
10 Norf & W 4s'96	4½	4½	4½
94 Nor Pac 6s 2047	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	64⅞	64½	64½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
17 Nor Pac 4s'97	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞
5 Nor Pac 4s'97 reg	65⅞	65½	65⅞
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45½	45⅛	45¼
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109½	109½	109½
1 Ogden&LCha 4s'48	6	6	6
3 Ohio Ed 4s'65	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	109	109	109
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106	106	106
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	69	68	69
13 Pac Gas&El 4½s'41	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Para Bway 3s'55 ct	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
26 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Pen Co 4s'63	90	89	90
1 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s 77	105½	105	105½
2 Pen P&LL 3½s'69	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107	106½	106½
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
37 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	90½	90	90
6 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98	98	98
8 Pen RR 3¾s 70	97⅞	97⅞	98
20 Pen RR 3½s 52	91	90¾	90¾
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	86¾	86	86½
7 Peoria&E 4s 40 st ct	116¼	116¼	116¼
8 Pere Marq 4s 56	47⅝	47½	47½
5 Phila Dodge 3½s 52	61	60½	61
2 Phil Bal&W 4½s 77C	109⅞	109½	109½
5 Phila Co 5s 67	107¾	107¾	107¾
25 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	106⅜	106½	106⅜
20 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	33⅛	33	33⅛
18 Phillips Pet 3s 48	15	15	15
2 PCC&StL 5s 70A	107¼	106¾	107
1 PCC&StL 4½s 77	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Pitts Coke&Ir 4½s 52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Pitts&W Va 4½s 58A	100	100	100
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	55	55	55
12 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	90	90	90
1 Por Rican Tob 6s 42st	72	71⅝	71⅞
14 Readg 4½s 97 D	97½	97½	97⅞
12 Readg 4½s 97 B	71½	71⅜	71¼
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	70¼	70¼	71½
8 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	56	56	56
5 Rem Rand 4½s 56xw	100	99¾	99¾
436 Republic Steel 4½s61	99½	99½	99½
13 Republic Steel 4½s56	100¼	99¾	100¼
2 RI Ark & La4½s34	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 St J Gt Isl 4s 47	7	7	7
8 StLIM&SFRef&G 33	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	61	60½	61
1 StLPeo&NW5s48	60	60	60
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	21	21	21
10 St L S F 4½s 78	65½	65¼	65½
1 St L S F 4½s 50A ct	10	10	10
1 St L SW 5s 52	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	16	16	16
1 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	64	64	64
10 Sea A Lcn 6s 45	28	28	28
1 Sea A L 6s ctf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Sea-AllFla 6s35A	4	4	4
54 Shell Un 2½s 54	2	2	2
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	97¾	97¼	97¾
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	40	40	40
1 Sou Kraft 4½s 36	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Sou Pac 4½s 68	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	44½	44¼	44½
1 Sou Pac 4½s 69	43¾	43¼	43¾
5 So Pac rfg 4s 55	43⅞	43¾	43¾
13 So Pac clt 4s 49	57½	57	57½
3 So Pac 3¾s 46	42	41⅝	42
19 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52	52	52
2 So Pac STP&F 4s 50	48½	48	48½
32 South Ry 6½s 56	70½	70½	70½
15 South Ry gen 6s '56	83	82	83
68 South Ry cn 5s '94	78¼	78	78
60 South Ry gen 4s '56	90	89¾	89¾
1 South Ry Mem 5s '96	58½	57¾	57¾
4 SW Bell Tel 3s '68	76	76	76
2 Spokane Int 5s '55	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s9 '61	19	19	19
5 Swift & Co 2¾s'51	105	105	105
10 Tex Corp 3s '65	105⅞	105½	105¾
6 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	68	68	68
1 Third Ave aj 5s '60	67¾	67¾	68
1 Third Ave 4s 60	19¼	18⅞	19¼
1 T St L & W 4s '50	56¼	56¼	56¼
15 Tri Continent 5s '53	64½	64½	64½
1 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 Un Pac 7st 2d '47	107¼	107¼	107½
13 Un Pac 3½s'80	103¾	103½	103½
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	113	113	113
3 Un Bis Am 3½s'55	102½	102¾	102¾
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s	98	98	98
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	107	107	107
5 U S Steel 2.05s '49	70	70	70
11 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
5 Utah P & L 5s '44	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Va El & Pow 3¼s '68	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Wabash 1st 5s '39	109	109	109
11 Warren Bros 6s 41	43½	43	43½
4 Warren Bros 5s 47	40¾	40	40¾
6 West Shore 4s 2361	31	31	31
3 Westn Md 5½s'77A	49¼	49¼	49¼
11 Westn Md 4s '52	89¼	89	89
1 Western Pac 1st 5s'46	85¼	85	85¼
1 Western Un 5s '51	113¾	113¾	113¾
22 Western Un 5s '60	70½	70½	70½
19 Western Un 4½s'50	69⅜	69	69⅜
9 Wilson & Co 4s '55	67	67	67
49 Wis Cen 4s '49	105½	105⅜	105½
5 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	26	25	25
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	25	25	25
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	101¼	101¼	101¼
22 Young S&T cv 4s'48	104½	104½	104½
34 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	64¼	63	64¼
19 Argentine 4½s'58	63⅞	62¾	63⅞
10 Argentine 4½s'71	81¼	81	81¼
19 Australia 5½'57	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
2 Australia 4½s'56	56	56	56
2 Belgium 6s'55	53	52½	52½
10 Brazil 8s'41	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
3 Brazil 6½s '26-57	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Brazil C Rv El 7s'52	12	12	12
5 Brisbane 6s'50	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10 Budapest 6s'62	8	8	8
1 Buen A 4½s'77	50	50	50
2 Buen A 4½s Aug '78	50	50	50½
9 Buen A 4½s'75	57½	57	57
83 Canada 5s'52	101¾	101¾	101¾
43 Canada 4s'60	93	92	93¼
20 Canada 3¼s'61	85¼	84½	85¼
3 Canada 3s'68	82⅞	81⅞	82⅞
19 Canada 3s'67	84	83¾	83¾
55 Canada 2¾s'74	82⅞	81⅞	82⅞
15 Canada 2¾s'75	82½	90⅞	82½
10 Colombia 6s'61 Oct	93⅝	92¾	93⅝
2 Cuba 5½s'53	29½	29½	29½
2 Denmark 4½s'62	102	102	102
6 French 7½s'41 A	35	35	35
1 GerGov5½s'65	63	61	63
7 GerGovt 7s '49	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 GtCon2dJap6½s'45	83	83	83
11 Italy 7s 1951	83	83	83
3 Japan 5½s '65	49	48¾	48¾
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s '54	59	59	59
1 Mex 4s 04 asd '54	63	63	63
2 Norway 6s '44	47	47	47
2 Norway 4s '43	47	47	47
2 Orient Dev 5½s'58	50	49½	50
13 Panama 5 '63A st asd	52½	52½	52½
2 Peru 1st 6s '60	54¼	54	54¼
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Poland 4½s'58 asd	4¼	4

Skilled Labor Shortage Gives Impetus to Vocational Training

Reich-Italian Oil Situation Seen Critical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The oil position of Germany and Italy is more critical than is generally appreciated and unless the Axis powers can break the British blockade or capture new sources of oil supply the duration of the war would seem to be limited to another nine months—possibly less, according to an analysis made by Harold B. Dorsey, economist for Argus Research Corp.

"Should anything happen to the Rumanian source of oil supply, the Axis position would become critical almost immediately," according to Mr. Dorsey, who was formerly with the Standard Oil Company of New York. This Balkan country has an annual production of about 6,400,000 tons of which 2,100,000 tons is consumed at home, and of which perhaps 900,000 tons has been going to Germany, he points out.

German Output

Germany's crude oil production amounts to about 800,000 tons, synthetic production 2,000,000 tons, and Germany produces from coking operations and alcohol from vegetables about 650,000 tons of benzol, he states. Russian consumption last year about equalled production, but Mr. Dorsey feels it conservative to estimate 1,000,000 tons from storage going from Russia to Germany. Also, Germany has captured perhaps 3,100,000 tons of storage from Denmark, Norway, Belgium and France, giving her a total new supply of oil in the last 12 months of 8,450,000 tons, ignoring German inventories.

"Consider the consumption side of the equation," he continued. "German consumption in 1938 was about 7,400,000 tons. Competent military authorities estimate that war-time consumption is from three to six times that of peace time. This ratio appears high, but there is evidence that Germany was consuming at the rate of 11,000,000 tons per year in the last half of 1939. However, the campaigns of the first half of this year undoubtedly increased demand further. It seems reasonable to estimate, therefore, that Germany's consumption of the first year of the war was about 12,000,000 tons.

"There has been some oil consumption in the captive countries, even though this has been sharply restricted. These nations consumed 12,500,000 tons in 1939. I estimate that their consumption since capture has been 1,500,000 tons.

"The British have been active in bombing oil storage in Germany and the captive countries. It also has been reported that she has been successful in damaging the synthetic plants and refineries. It is my guess that oil thus destroyed might amount to about 10 per cent of German 1938 consumption, or 700,000 tons.

Total Consumption

"Thus we arrive at a total of oil consumed or destroyed in Germany and captive countries in the last 12 months of 14,200,000 tons."

While the German supply of oil at the beginning of the war has been placed as low as 7,000,000 tons by some authorities, Mr. Dorsey inclines to the view that it was more likely between 11,000,000 and 14,000,000 tons, suggesting inventories at the beginning of the second year of the war of 5,250,000 to 8,250,000 tons. Italy might add as much as 1,750,000 tons to the Axis supply, but, of course, from storage.

Right now the Axis may be getting 910,000 tons of oil per month, assuming all Rumanian oil above her own consumption goes to Germany and Italy and also assuming Russia contributed two and one-half times her last year's exports of oil, he notes. On the other hand, Axis monthly demand is probably 1,800,000 tons indicating a monthly deficit of 890,000 tons which on the basis of the Axis' estimated inventory at the beginning of the second year of the war suggests a theoretical exhaustion of supply in another eight to 11 months. He concludes that a "working storage" equal to a month's supply indicates a more rapid exhaustion than these statistics show, particularly in certain oil products.

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Dividend Notice

The Board of Directors today declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ per share on the 5½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of this Corporation payable October 1, 1940 to stockholders of record September 10, 1940. Checks will be mailed.

S. W. DUHIG,
Vice-Pres. and Treas.
August 27, 1940

SHELL UNION OIL CORPORATION

Charge Accounts Seen Used Mostly by Low-Income Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Evidence that the use of charge accounts is heavily concentrated among the low-income families of the country, is offered by the National Bureau of Economic Research in a report it has just brought from the press under the title "The Pattern of Consumer Debt, 1935-36."

Data for the study were provided in schedules of income and expenditure obtained from 60,000 families scattered over 30 states in a wide variety of urban, village and rural areas. Measures of the use of charge accounts were made possible by asking whether the outstanding charge account debts of the family had increased or decreased during the year.

"From our sample data," says the report, "we have estimated that over 2,700,000 families, or more than 11 per cent of all the non-relief families in the United States, had a net change in charge account debt during 1935-36. The frequency of such debt change varied according to income level; it was greatest in the lowest-income group and declined gradually as income rose.

One Out of 10 Indebted

"More than one out of six families with annual incomes under $500, and almost every seventh family in the $500-$750 class were indebted for charge account purchases in this period. Of the families with incomes of $1,000 to $2,000, approximately one out of 10 was indebted: of those with incomes between $2,000 and $5,000 the proportion ranged from less than one out of 11 to one out of 14; and of families with incomes of $5,000, only one in 15 was in debt for charge purchases.

"Of the families indebted for charge account purchases in 1935-36, almost 90 per cent had incomes of less than $2,500 a year and 65 per cent fell below the $1,500 level. These two groups accounted for 85 per cent and 67 per cent respectively of the total net increase of $112,000,000 in charge account outstandings attributed to non-relief families."

The statistical materials used for the present report were obtained from special tabulations of data compiled in the Study of Consumer Purchases made by a number of Federal agencies acting in co-operation. Because the schedules used give information only on increases or decreases in family debts, they do not provide a complete picture of all family debts. Many families would have had charge accounts at some time during the year which were not reflected in net changes as between the beginning and the end of the year.

The figures may be taken, however, as giving accurate minimum totals for families using consumer credit of this type. The author of the report also points out that the figures are restricted to non-relief families and so give no clue to the use of credit by relief families or by single individuals.

Communities Vary

Continuing the analysis, it is pointed out that "the extent of use of charge account credit differed from one type of community to another. The highest frequency (14 per cent) was noted for families living in villages; these were followed by residents of small cities (13 per cent). Of the families living in large cities and on farms approximately 12 per cent were indebted for charge purchases, and of families in middle-sized cities less than 10 per cent.

"These data indicate that charge accounts are an important means of consumer financing not only for families whose income are received weekly or monthly but also for those whose income is concentrated during a few months of the year. Particularly striking is the fact that this type of indebtedness was much less common in metropolitan centers than in any other type of community, only 3 per cent of the metropolitan families changed the amount owed for charge account purchases in the period under discussion.

The report also finds that different regions of the country vary widely in their use of charge accounts. This type of credit, it states, "was used most extensively by non-relief families in the West and South. In the Mountain and Plain region one out of six families was indebted for charge account purchases, in the South less than one out of seven, and in the Pacific region just about one out of seven, but in New England and the North Central region only one family in 12 had a change in this type of indebtedness for the period under discussion."

Purchasing Power

Although a large number of families made use of charge accounts, the net increase in purchasing power resulting from the fact that aggregate debts increased during the year studied was very small. For particular groups of families, however, the net increase in purchasing power thus achieved was important.

"The net addition to income resulting from the use of charge account credit was almost insignificant" for non-relief families as a group, says the report. "It amounted to less than three-tenths of 1 per cent of the aggregate income for non-relief families during 1935-36. However, considerable variation in the proportion of income represented by the net increase in debt may be noted for the different income levels.

"The net addition to income amounted to over 2 per cent for families in the lowest income level (under $500) and to over 1 per cent for families receiving $500 to $750. For those above the $1,250 level the supplement to purchasing power arising from the use of charge account credit appears to have been quite negligible.

"For families actually using this form of credit the resultant increase in purchasing power was more significant, since it added over 2 per cent to their incomes. Analyzed by income groups, the ratio of net increase to income declined from almost 12 per cent for those under $500 and 8 per cent for the $500-$750 level to approximately 1 per cent for families with incomes above $3,000."

Charges Increase

The period covered by the data analyzed in this report was one of general expansion in business, which was reflected in the fact that it "witnessed a considerable expansion in charge account debt as in other fields of consumer credit," says the report. "More than 80 per cent of all families with a net change in charge account outstandings increased the amount due and less than 20 per cent decreased it.

"The ratio of the number of families increasing to the number decreasing debts varied with income level, with lower income families exhibiting a more pronounced tendency to augment their accounts than families with greater resources. Among families with incomes under $500 over 93 per cent of those indebted for charge account purchases increased the amount owed.

"The proportion declined fairly consistently with rises in income until in each of the income groups between $1,000 and $4,000 it stood between approximately 75 and 79 per cent. The ratio of families increasing charge account debt to those with a net change in such debt fell to less than 71 per cent for the income group $4,000 and $5,000 but rose again to 82 per cent for the income group of $5,000 and over."

Power Production 10 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output rose 1.2 per cent to 2,601,127,000 kilowatt hours last week from 2,570,618,000 in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The advance lifted production 10.3 per cent above 2,357,203,000 kilowatt hours in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 4.5, Middle Atlantic 6.8, Central Industrial 15.7, West Central 8.6, Southern States 10, Rocky Mountain 10.7, Pacific Coast 4.1.

Over Million Skilled Men Found Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — The defense labor training program in the United States, now two months old, is proceeding fairly satisfactorily, but has not produced nor is expected to produce any miracle in equipping this nation with an adequate supply of fully skilled manpower, the magazine Steel declares.

As of Aug. 31, it is estimated 90,000 trainees were enrolled in training courses in public vocational schools. Twenty thousand have been placed in jobs. This represents a gain of 10,000 trainees and 17,000 placed since July 31, the magazine says.

Best estimates of the number of additional skilled workers needed by the end of this year range from 750,000 to more than 1,250,000, Steel says. The American Society of Tool Engineers has just concluded a survey which indicates 110,800 tool engineers, 408,800 tool and die-makers and 741,000 skilled mechanics are needed immediately or for expansions definitely planned during the remainder of the year.

For immediate production requirements, the society's survey shows, there are needed: 32,570 tool engineers; 127,750 tool and diemakers; 408,816 skilled mechanics.

Need Skilled Men

To take care of definitely planned expansions, the following additional men would be needed: 78,208 tool engineers; 332,160 skilled mechanics, and 281,060 tool and diemakers.

Fifty-three per cent of all metal-working plants have definite plans to increase productive capacity during the remainder of the year, Steel reports.

The government's vocational training program was launched for the double purpose of alleviating unemployment and making persons with some skill available for work in the defense program. It contemplated the training of 50,000 WPA workers who were to be paid regular WPA wages during the training period. A hundred thousand others were to be taken either from the unemployed lists of state employment services or from persons who have jobs but want to improve their skill. Some $17,000,000 was made available for the program which got underway quickly but quietly under the direction of Sidney Hillman, of the national defense advisory commission, John W. Studebaker, United States commissioner of education, and others, Steel continues.

Training Program

Coincident with the vocational training program was the movement sponsored by the National Youth Administration to direct training of 100,000 young men from 18 to 25 for industry. John Haien, director of youth training for Chrysler Corp., Detroit, was named director of mechanical and manual training of the NYA, and is spending part of his time in Washington, at the same time retaining his post with Chrysler.

Under his direction, the NYA program is being carried on in two sections. The first is the forming of a group of resident work training centers in rural sections throughout the country where young men between the ages of 17 and 21 will live together and be taught how to work with their hands. Work shops provided in connection with these group projects will be fitted with tools and a regular plan of training and production worked out. About 100 boys will work together in each of these groups for six-month periods.

The second phase is the organization of nonresident groups in various industrial areas. In these, the period of training will be the same as in the resident groups, with work shops provided and training given in hand tool work.

Personnel Manager

Frank C. Heidenger

Appointed Personnel Manager of Montgomery Ward & Co. He succeeds Louis C. Lustenberger, resigned.

Auto Output Rises In Spite of Holiday

DETROIT (AP)—Automotive News in a weekly survey of motor vehicle production places this week's output at 35,867 units, despite the Labor Day holiday. Last week, the trade paper estimated, assemblies numbered 33,452. This week a year ago they totaled 25,958.

Automotive News places this week's output of the General Motors group at 12,500 cars and trucks, compared with 11,306 last week; that of the Chrysler divisions at 7,050 against 5,185 last week, and the total for the Ford plants at 4,075, compared with 4,000 last week.

This Changing World

Eclipse of Wall Street—Inertia Reigns in the Financial District, in Spite of What Is Said in Congress—Thin Markets

By H. B. Elliston

Visitors in the galleries of Congress get the impression from the current debates below that Wall Street is still using tooth and claw with undiminished vigor. But in the Street itself there's no sign of any such thing. Seldom in this columnist's intermittent experience with Wall Street has he encountered so much inertia among the financial and brokerage fraternity. Even the Indian summer air seems to hang heavy over the financial canyons. And, within, a listlessness appears in the very gait of the folk who market commodities and securities and money. No longer do they walk to lunch in that abstracted but brisk manner of persons engaged in pondering columns of figures and symbols. There is more dallying at the end of the walk, too. And the conversation that one is apt to hear has nothing to do with making Wall Street's influence felt, but rather how to get out of the Street altogether. Brokers in particular are looking for new jobs, not legislators to conquer.

What is there in the general situation to account for this despondency?

One thinks of the war as the primary influence overshadowing the United States. Well, Wall Street shares the pro-Britishism of the country at large. It is even more conscious than other sections of America of the dimensions of the American stake in a British victory. As to the chances of a British victory, Wall Street seems to be undergoing a metamorphosis. On May 10, when Hitler launched his Blitzkrieg against the Low Countries, he knocked down the prices of American securities like so many skittles, and likewise knocked the heart out of many a potential American enterprise. And when France fell you wouldn't have got much in Wall Street for the entire British Empire. Now, thanks to the valor of the British airmen, and the British morale, British stock is up again in Wall Street. There they think that the British have an even chance of winning the war.

Not so bullish is sentiment on domestic politics. Wall Street in general is pro-Willkie. And for a while the feeling appeared to be that Mr. Willkie would win in a canter. This was on the heels of the business man's miraculous nomination at Philadelphia. But Wall Street is no longer of this opinion. The odds are nine to five on a Roosevelt victory, and this is at least one reason for the Wall Street blues.

Less political news, however, is extrinsically made to order for market optimists. Business is getting an impetus from armament orders. Unemployment is being reduced. National income is filling out. At one time the ultimate in one's hopes was a return to 1926, but for business activity in general even the banner year of 1929 has been passed. The outlook in this respect couldn't be better.

But the market for securities is the place where bull and bear factors are finally balanced. What does this say? That, judging sentiment from quotations, sentiment has improved! Stocks have staggered back about half-way to their pre-May 10 level. Just before the Labor Day week end, indeed, there was a flurry on the up-side, with little, or none of the profit-taking which usually takes place before a long closedown of the exchanges. One couldn't go so far as to say that we are in a bull market. Technically, I suppose, the market hangs suspended, like Mohammed's coffin, between the bulls and the bears. But the fact remains that stocks have been stumbling up for weeks past.

So that, on net balance, Wall Street would seem to be on the bullish side. What, then, is the explanation for the prevailing gloom in mien and conversation? It is, of course, the fact that business in buying and selling securities and commodities has virtually collapsed. A stock might go up, but the transactions in the stock are relatively minor, and it is on volume of business in buying and selling evidences of ownership that Wall Street prospers. One has to go back for twenty years to find equally "thin" markets. That accounts for brokerage depression. The brokers aren't making money. Indeed, according to our Mr. Fleming, "probably every brokerage house in the Street is operating heavily in the red."

Even the merchandisers of money are in little better case. Banking, investment and commercial, shows none of the upsurge of general business. Actually the investment bankers are not only being neglected, they are being shortcircuited. There's a good deal of business being done in borrowed money. But the corporations, when not using their own reserves, are going straight to the insurance companies, and getting it direct.

Still the pessimism of Wall Street is not altogether accounted for by present circumstances. It is the future that bothers the financial fraternity. Brokers as a class are used to a feast or famine situation. But they see nothing in the future which will bring back a feast wherewith to recoup themselves for the trenching upon reserves which they have had to indulge in.

The reason is that government regulation and taxation are killing off their main resource, viz., speculation.

In the commodity markets there's no room for the speculator. The government is the regulator of commodity exchanges and virtually of commodity prices, too. Security exchanges are likewise under official regulation, though stocks have more leeway than commodities. Nevertheless stocks haven't lately had much attraction for the country's savers, let alone the country's speculators, and the brokers think the situation is permanent. They put it down to the tax load on business.

This, at any rate, is what the phenomenally low rate of market activity appears to signify at the present time to the Wall Street Jeremiahs. The person that invests, or even speculates, in stocks, feels that risk-taking simply isn't worth it. If he is an investor he finds the return not commensurate with the risk. If a speculator, he feels, as one of them said to me, that he has "two strikes against him" before he trusts his money to a new enterprise.

So Wall Street, once the center of the financial universe, may become another deserted village! Certainly it is the only section of economic America where unemployment is progressive. Men in those mammoth establishments which greet the eye of the transatlantic homecomer have given up hope that anything will restore their business. Even Mr. Willkie isn't thought of in this light. "It's just the times," said one.

The dragon which so often hangs over Congressional debates, in other words, turns out on actual acquaintance to be as toothless as an old crone. Power has gone and the money and the men are going. It seems rather unkind that the legislators, after extracting the Wall Street molars, should insist on stuffing the cavities with straw.

Netherlands East Indies Shows Uneven Development

The sharp contrast between the small rich islands of Java and Madura and the relatively poor islands which comprise the rest of the Netherlands archipelago is a striking feature of the Dutch Empire of the East, according to Jack Shepard in the Far Eastern Survey. Although these two islands make up only 7 per cent of the total area of the island empire, they account for more than two thirds of its entire population, with Java far outranking the others in development and wealth through its highly organized and diversified export trade.

Seem Neglected

Compared with Java, the other islands in this great archipelago-empire seem backward and neglected, Mr. Shepard points out. This seeming neglect is not real, however, he adds, and the lower state of development of the other islands has good and sufficient causes.

None of the other islands is as blessed as Java with wide stretches of rich soil, easy access to the sea, and a large population of willing brown workers. The Dutch-held ports of Borneo and New Guinea, for example, consist largely of rugged, jungle-covered interior uplands surrounded by vast swamps that run down to the sea in impenetrable growths of mangrove. The famed Spice Islands, hotly fought over by Dutch and Portuguese in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, have soils so poor and thin that general farming, to support real working populations, is out of the question. In many of the islands, especially the larger ones, the natives are so primitive, and frequently so shy or even hostile, that they could never be trained to plantation work.

Oil is the key product of the "neglected" Outer Islands, as the Netherlands Indies outside Java are called. There is oil on Sumatra, Borneo, New Guinea, Ceram and possibly other islands. Oil is now the chief export of the Netherlands Indies, and oil is Number One attraction to the oil-starved Japanese Navy.

Rubber ranks second among the islands' sources of wealth. Greatest rubber plantations are on Java, of course, with Sumatra coming second. There is a very considerable development of small, native-owned rubber plantations in the Outer Islands. More than two-thirds of the rubber acreage in these provisions is in the hands of native growers, many of whom are quite modern in their cultivation methods and marketing arrangements.

Tin Produced

Tin is an important product, but limited in its occurrence. The entire output of this strategically vital raw material comes from the small islands of Banka, Billiton and Singkep, off the east coast of Sumatra.

Geographically, Sumatra is the most important of the entire group, for its eastern coast faces the British-dominated Malay Peninsula, with its mighty base at Singapore. The peaceful Netherlands have been content to let Britain control the Malacca strait, which is the shortest sea route from Eastern Asia to Europe. A more aggressive holder might be inclined to contest the control of the strait and thus neutralize the power of Singapore.

'Extreme Activity' Expected in Steel Trade Rest of Year

NEW YORK (AP)—All indicators point to the probability of "extreme activity" in the steel industry during the rest of 1940, Iron Age said in a weekly survey.

The steel magazine based this forecast on these factors:

Rising steel scrap prices; movement of Lake Superior iron ore, highest in 3 years in August; exports of iron and steel, which set an all-time high of 707,800 gross tons in July; national defense requirements; structural steel contract awards.

"So far as the national defense program is concerned," Iron Age continued, "steel companies believe the buying movement has just begun. Inquiries from the United States and British Governments are very heavy and some large orders are expected this month."

The trend in defense buying, which now accounts for a considerable share of current steel bookings, "is most marked in the heavy products, particularly semi-finished steel, structural shapes, plates, bars and alloy steels in all forms," the survey added.

"Meanwhile the automobile industry is taking larger tonnages of steel, the railroads are expected to place additional equipment orders and their seasonal rail buying is due soon. All of which adds up to heavy pressure on the steel mills during the next several months at least.

"The fact that some steel plants were operated on Labor Day at overtime wage costs indicates the continued strong demand for steel. The temporary cessation reduces the industry's production this week to 82 per cent from 91.5 per cent last week.

"Steel scrap prices, which have been moving into higher ground in the past few weeks without the speculative excitement which accompanied last fall's rise, have had the sharpest gains of this upward movement."

The Iron Age scrap composite price advanced 21 cents to $19.29 a ton, within 63 cents of this year's peak of $19.92 set in June.

Copper Price Raised ½c to 11½c Pound

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Phelps Dodge Corp., one of the country's leading primary producers, today raised the price of refined copper ½ cent a pound to 11½ cents.

The new quotation puts the red metal back to the level prevailing from February until August, when a series of reductions in the outside market and by custom smelters, brought a reduction to 11 cents.

The copper trade has reported a substantial increase in domestic buying within recent weeks, as well as a good inquiry from warring Europe and other foreign countries.

Copper has been as high as 12½ cents a pound in 1940, attaining that quotation early in the year for a brief period. The low was 11 cents, put into effect on August 7 and holding until the change today.

Decrease in Bank Clearings of 10 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP) — Decreased turnover at New York largely accounted for another decline in bank clearings for the week ended Sept. 4, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Total transactions for 23 cities amounted to $3,995,513,000, a drop of 10.1 per cent from last year's $4,444,294,000. Both weeks included Labor Day. The turnover for the latest period was $191,991,000 under the previous week.

New York transactions were $2,148,486,000 down 19.2 per cent from last year's 2,658,342,000. Total for the 22 outside cities was $1,847,027,000, a gain of 3.4 per cent over the same week last year.

Most of the year-to-year declines at outside centers were less than 5 per cent. Principal increases included Detroit, 31.6 per cent; Seattle, 20; Portland, Ore., 19.6; Cleveland, 18.1; San Francisco, 17.4; Atlanta, 16.5, and Buffalo, 11.5.

Chicago clearings were $252,200,000, down 4.2 per cent from the 1939 week's $263,300,000.

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(Continued.)

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MAN WANTS WORK of any kind, reliable, willing; references. JOSEPH H. FOX, 2408 Davidson Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. C.

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ROBERT MALONE MONTHLY MUSICAL, SEPT. 7, 8:30. Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, 57th St. entrance. Florence Forsblom, soprano—Lucille Wellander, contralto—George Sperling, tenor. Tickets $1.10. Col. 5-9739. N. Y. C.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. Finest $1. assortment. Gift Wrappings, Etchings, Religious Novelties. Good profits. Extra Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-47, Fitchburg, Mass.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 534 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profits. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

MANY Monitor readers are earning splendid commissions showing unusual line of Waterproofed Stainproof Tablecloths, Stringless Aprons, Baby Bibs, Industrial Aprons, etc. Request Catalog "M." Marshel Co., 1239 Broadway, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 610 Lennox St.—Apartments 3 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, newly decorated; low rentals. Plaza 2697.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Modern, 2-3 rooms, fireplace, electric kitchen; 1 room, basement. $25; restricted. Lon. 3299.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern upper, white sink, Frigidaire; 5-room sunny apartment; near Harvard; adults, $40. Kirk. 4679.

FLEETWOOD WEST

1421 Midland Ave., Bronxville, N. Y., Vicinity
One block North of Fleetwood Station

Modern elevator building, spacious 3-4 room apts., 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.

ARTHUR E. MUTH, *Management*
MRS. WALTHER, Agent Beverly 8244

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station, a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious, rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—3 rooms and bath, furnished; seen by appointment. Asp. 0700.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

Phipps Garden Apartments

Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y.
(Only 25 Minutes from Grand Central)
1½ to 4 Rooms, $36 up

Modern apartments, in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees, flowering shrubbery. Nearby public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social Room. Indoor tenant activities include a Camera Club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.

5101 — 39th Avenue, L. I. City
(Corner 50th St. and 39th Ave.)

N. Y. C., 41 Central Park West—A few apartments available in this dignified cooperative building, conveniently located on the north corner of 64th Street and Central Park West. Have excellent Park view. Restaurant in building, 24-hour switchboard and maid service available. Resident manager or Brett, Wyckoff, Potter, Hamilton, Eldorado 5-6900. MR. ALLISON.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring, box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency) N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses. UN. 4-3510

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL grandfather's clock, Bigelow & Kennard make, original cost $1000, price reasonable. Mrs. Frank Burgess, 32 Orvis Rd., Arlington, Mass.

Perfectly Tailored

FALL DRESSES

for School and Office

WOOL AND CREPE

SPECIAL
$7.95

THOMPSON'S

Big Savings for you in our Sale of Housewares, China, Glass, Lamps.

Save Now—Sale Ends September 14

HOWLAND'S

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

Betty Barnum Shoes, $7.50
New and Exclusive With
READ'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

BEHRENS' MARKET

192 Fairfield Ave.
Dial 5-5121

MEIGS
Saturday Is the Last Day for Our Sale of
MEN'S SUITS

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Camping Needs
Grills, Charcoal, Food Jugs, Water Jars, Broilers, Thermos Bottles, Picnic Baskets
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton Joseph S. Hall
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

MERLE NORMAN
Cosmetics
Offer a complete plan for skin care. The acme of simplicity and effectiveness. Highest in quality and purity.
MERLE NORMAN STUDIO
2d Floor, L. A. Schulman, Inc.
181 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 3236

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

SQUASH PIES
3 sizes
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched Card Tabulating Service

Back to School
Girls—Wardrobe Cases
Boys—Two Suiter or Gladstone
J. C. HOWARD
Leather goods of quality
269 TRUMBULL STREET

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

—Our August Sale Still Continues
New Fall Showing
CHERNIACK CO.

TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
COAL—COKE
Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
553 No. Colony Phone 1960

A Complete Line of
Sportswear
Coats and Dresses
to Satisfy Every School Girl
STYLETEX CO.
COLONY STREET

Visit our new dress department
SPORT CLOTHES FOR COLLEGE GIRLS
New York Dress Goods Store, Inc.
COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

WRUBEL'S
COLLEGE SHOP
New Fall Sport Clothes
for College Girls, High School Girls and Business Girls on the way up!

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
Opp. "Town Clock"

Draperies and Slip Covers
of new fall fabrics
CAULKINS and POST, Inc.
484 Main Street

PELTON'S
Toiletries
for men and women
SANDWICHES SODA BAR
108 Main St and 186 E Main St.
Tel. 1259 Tel. 647

CONROY'S
We enjoy serving Monitor Readers
Fancy Groceries Delicatessen
364 Main Street Telephone 2389

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you, too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
303 Main Street New Britain

McWITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort
PURPORA POSTURE SHOE
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
Tydol Gas — Miller Tires
Lubrication — Batteries
Prompt and Courteous Service
223 Whalley Ave. 1545 State St.

Cities Service Gas
Goodyear Tires
Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
255 George Street 8-5722

WHITTON
FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for All Occasions
1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
WASHED STORED AND REPAIRED
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
92 ELM STREET 8-0788

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

Miller's Lilliputian Shoppe
175 BEDFORD STREET
TEL. 3-1269
"Costumers to Children"

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St. Stamford Phone 3-3171
SATURDAY, August 31, Ends Our ADVANCE SALE of COMFORTERS!

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
FUEL OIL BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
••ONE PARK ROW••
PHONE 4-1193

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

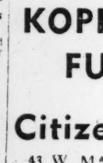
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597 Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We have hundreds of customers who like
"Whitney Shirts"
You'll find a fine assortment at all times in our Men's Department.

A Complete Line of
"Back-to-School" Sportswear
No advance in prices as yet
ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Ph. 4-4822

See Sears New 1940 patterns in color perfect wall paper. Better quality at lower prices.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128



Start the school year with "Zoric" cleaned suits and dresses.
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

KNOX HATS
$7.50 up
Sugenheimers
61 BANK STREET

See the
New ELGIN WATCHES
15 Jewel Yellow Gold Filled
$24.75
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
We have all the newest things for that "BACK-TO-SCHOOL" CROWD
visit our
Boys' and Girls' Wear Departments for their "School" Clothes

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Puzzled about what you need?
Back-to-College Shop
Fashion Floor

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3-piece Corduroy Campus Suit
$7.98
Already a hit with college girls! Can be worn as a suit or as a separate skirt and jacket. Complete with the new "Beany"—a revival of the calot. Green, wine, or brown in pinwale corduroy. Sizes 12-20.
John G. **Myers**

BLANKETS LAUNDERED THE "WOOLEN-MILL WAY"
Killip's blanket washing process is identical with that used by the manufacturers of fine woolen blankets. It makes old blankets look and feel like new. We are the only laundry in the Capitol district equipped to give you this unique blanket laundering service.
Average charge only 75c per blanket. New bindings of lustrous 5" satin furnished if requested. Attractive patterns . . . rich pastel shades.
Get the Killip Quality LAUNDERING COMPANY
Phone 5-3311

Whitney's August Sale of FINE FURNITURE
Saves you 10% to 50%—Easy Terms
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.

EMPIRE SHOE REBUILDERS
538 BROADWAY
A Shop of Many Services
Work Done While You Wait
Let us rebuild your shoes, repair your zippers and luggage, block your hats and dye your shoes.
Work called for. Te 5-3067

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane at James St.
Knapp-Felt and Berg Hats
for Men
$3.95—$5.00
Fall Styles Now Ready

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Presenting
Beautiful Fall Footwear Fashions
by
I. Miller Florsheim
Peacock Bostonians
Carlisle Johnston & Murphy
Vitality Dr. Locke
Footsaver Health Spot
EXCLUSIVE NEW DESIGNS
"A shoe for Every Occasion— A fit for Every Foot"
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

Record Values in Everything you need for home, auto or personal use.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
174 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Full Speed Ahead
for a gay, colorful Fall. Ready now to outfit you completely in new fall costumes and accessories required for a busy social season.
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

Gramatan Moving & Storage Co.
INC.
Local and Long Distance
Fire Proof Storage—
Packing and Shipping
Use experienced men and save
100 Pondfield Rd. Tel. Bronxville 1456

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

HOBLIN'S HARDWARE STORE
Paint, Paper, Ranges
Refrigerators, Etc.
94 KRAFT AVE.

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery Gloves Underwear etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARKE, HALL & CO.
INSURORS
Agents for
The HARTFORD Fire Group
Automobile, Marine, Fire and All Other Insurance Coverages
68 Niagara Street Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

CORTLAND

PAYNE BROS.
School Supplies
Represent Quality, Quantity and Price
14 Main St., Phone 22

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

School bells will be ringing!
Send School Clothes
Now for Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Robison & Smith, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

See the New 1941
R. C. A. RADIO
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

LARCHMONT

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, PAINTS
FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATORS
1921 PALMER AVE. LARCH. 2460

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

Long Island

BALDWIN

L.I. Typewriter Co.
Mineola—Baldwin
Include a PORTABLE in YOUR College Equipment only $29.95

BAY SHORE

Sale on 1940—
Philco and R. C. A. Radios
40 to 50% off
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 West Main St. Phone Bay Shore 20

The Pink and Blue Shop
Specializes in
Maternity and Baby's Wear
Children's Clothes from 1 to 6x
12 North Park Ave., Bay Shore
Phone 858

THE NEW MEN'S SHOP
Clothing and Men's Furnishings
8 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 2234 Bay Shore

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries—Tel. Babylon 329
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

DOUGLASTON

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel Bayside 9-1571—1572

Douglaston Service Station

GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

FAR ROCKAWAY

S O S
Gas and Service Station
COR MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
(Continued)

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
For Men ..... Health Spot, Etonic
Women ..... Enna Jettick, Health Spot, Treadeasy
Children ..... Kalisteniks, Dr. Posner
39-06 Main Street FL. 9-5958

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

AUGUST FUR SALE
25%-33⅓% Savings
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

Just Opened! A Hat Shop to Fit Every Purse
Sample Hats
$1.00 and $1.98
144-51 Northern Boulevard
Between Parsons and Percy

Bendix Duysen Delicatessen
Home Cooking Our Specialty
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
Fresh Catskill Farm Eggs
34-36 Union St. Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

Back to School Apparel
For Boys and Students
MILLER & MACK
Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes
36-33 MAIN STREET
Open Evenings till 10 P. M.
FREE COMMUNITY PARKING

American Fashion Firsts
At Moderate Prices
made to suit the individual
harriet hats
112-05 ROOSEVELT AVE. at UNION ST.

BACK TO SCHOOL IN STYLE
by STERN'S
Exclusive Children's Outfitters
36-53 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.
LIFE INSURANCE
and Educational Endowments
AMELIA C. FAYER
Flushing 9-0650 111-30 41st St.
Tel. Eldorado 5-6320 Flushing, N. Y.

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily except Saturdays and Sundays THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou 8-9361 14 Station Sq.

Blvd 8-1[illegible] Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS . . . TELEVISION
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-58 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Quality Meats and Pratt's Fresh Frozen Fruits and Vegetables
131 So. Main St. Ph. Free 1946
FREE DELIVERY

GUSTAVE
Hair Dressing
"Air Cooled for Your Comfort"
31 W. Merrick Road Ph. Free. 5875

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport
Brief Cases
Fountain Pens and Pencil Boxes
Football Equipment

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
FOUNTAIN PENS
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
10 Church St. Tel. FREE 2458

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
Kali-sten-iks for Children
GOLDMAN'S SHOE SHOP
"X-Ray Fitting"
84 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT, N. Y.

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

REAL ESTATE
Rental and Sales
Insurance of All Kinds
WILHELMINA C. BAUER
399 Nassau Road, Roosevelt, L. I.
Tel. FREE. 6682

GREAT NECK

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
Back-to-School
Suits • Dresses
Skirts • Sweaters
Underwear
Accessories
44 Middle Neck Road
Phone Great Neck 2693

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

W. T. GRANT CO.
School Supplies
Wearing Apparel
Complete Outfits for Girls and Boys
50 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 1192

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed, 65c per pound.
Closed during August
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd G N 3695

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

For Your Linoleum Needs
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Air-Conditioned
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

ADELSON'S MEN'S & BOYS' SHOP
739 Franklin Avenue, Garden City
(formerly of Lynbrook)
Showing a Complete Line of
Men's and Boys' Clothing
and Furnishings

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 So. Franklin Street, Tel. Hemp. 1717

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

High Class Ladies' Tailor
DRESSMAKER and FURRIER
Suits, Coats and Dresses made to order . . . Spring fashions, imported and domestic materials now on display . . . Consult us about your remodeling and altering problems . . . Yes! We do French dry cleaning and dyeing.
Phone HAvemeyer 4-6550
80-05 Roosevelt Avenue A. A. Mancinelli
Jackson Heights, N. Y. Prop.
Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700

Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

FOR
RADIO SERVICE
on All Makes
PHONE HA. 9-5555
RODERICK'S
We guarantee all our work
87-19 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Exclusive Hats
Ready Made and Made to Order
Betty Hat Shop
37-31 82nd Street, Jackson Heights

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

NOTICE
We have moved to larger quarters to accommodate our patrons.
GEO. L. BROWN
Haberdasher
37-46 82 Street

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers Made to Order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES
In Our Chidren's Department
PENCIL BOXES FREE
with your School Shoes
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
Roosevelt Ave., Corner 83rd Street

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

RICHMOND HILL

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. Virginia 7-1177
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

SCHERR'S
Women's, Men's and Children's Wear
116-23 JAMAICA AVENUE
Virginia 7-5656

J. J Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
at money saving discounts
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

J A H N ' S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-5888 Next to R.K.O.

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Gloves and Bags
101-05 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 9-5440

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FALL MILLINERY $1.85 and up

The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway
Tel. R. V. C. 438

The Rug Store
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.

Expert Service!
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

ST. ALBANS

We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
188-03 LINDEN BOULEVARD
Phone Laurelton 8-1052

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 3434 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
For You and Your Home at Prices to Suit Every Income!
7 Division St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Westchester Gift Shop
"Interior Decorators" Furniture Novelties
610 Main Street,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Marie Stone
GOWNS AND SPORTSWEAR
All New Fall Models
106 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Rochelle Beauty Salon

Up-to-Date Methods
featuring
Gabrieleen and Crème Permanents
NEW ROCHELLE 9697
527 Main St. (one flight up)
Near Division St.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios etc.
MOST UP TO DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

First to
LIEBMAN'S
Then Back to School!
Quality Wearing Apparel
for Boys and Girls from Kindergarten to High School
510 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

BENJAMIN'S College Shop
OUTFITTING HIM FOR
PREP SCHOOL and COLLEGE
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Popular Prices in SCHOOL SHOES
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
FREE SCHOOL SUPPLIES with each pair of shoes
FISHER'S
2991 Third Ave., cor. 154th St.
BRONX, N. Y.

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 8-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Groceries Delicatessen
CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Homemade Salads, Jellies, etc.
544 86th Street SH. 8-6677

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE. 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream Weissglass Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Av. Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St. Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Av. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

PORT CHESTER

A Complete Selection of School Necessities for Your Children at
FINES
Infants' and Children's Outfitters
From one minute to 14 years
30 NO. MAIN ST. TELEPHONE 4050

School Shoes
for girls and boys
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NO. MAIN STREET

KICKERNICKS
The underdress wardrobe for Juniors and Women.
PANTIES from 69c, SLIPS from $1.95
GOWNS and PAJAMAS from $1.95
Also Brassieres, Vestees, Petticoats and Bed Jackets, Lastex Panties and Girdles
LILLIAN SHOP
227 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
Announces the Opening of a Greatly Enlarged and Complete
BOYS' DEPARTMENT
ON THE THIRD FLOOR
Specializing in everything for boys and college students from Ties to Topcoats. The next time you're in town, we cordially invite you to come in and look around.
Luckey, Platt & Company

Painting Paperhanging
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN **ARTHUR HANKINSON**
Esso MOTOR OIL
South Ave at Academy St
Where service is a pleasure Happy Motoring

GET YOUR
Back to School
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
SPORTSWEAR
at BAUER'S
260 MAIN STREET
"A Home Owned Store"

Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient, easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.

School Children
will be tempted by our variety of Delicious Baked Goods
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

The CORNUCOPIA
INCORPORATED
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
QUALITY FOOD
at REASONABLE PRICES

RYE

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones:
Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

Timken Burner
Sales and Service
Call Rye 1231

Rye Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
'blue coal' Fuel Oil

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
30 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4400

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Domestic and Imported Wall Paper, Paints and Varnishes
Quality Merchandise
Delivery Service
WM. S. WRIGHT
1032 State St. Tel. 6-4092

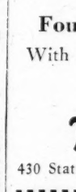
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Our Fall Collection has arrived
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Sportswear, Millinery, Accessories
THE IMPERIAL
325 State St.

New Fall Dobbs Hats
$5.00 and $7.50
BERG HATS $3.50
Chas. Holtzman & Son Inc.
259 State Street

Walk-Over Shoes

For Women $6.95 and up
For Men . . . $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

See the New Novelty
GLASSWARE
A choice selection of many odd pieces, suitable for gifts and prizes, including the popular Hobnail Pattern.
SHELDON & HALL
Formerly Ailing Rubber Company
254 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Barneys
for
MEN'S WEAR

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

ONONDAGA MEN'S SHOP
124 E. Jefferson St.
Knox Vagabond Hats, $5.00

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

Outstanding distinction in your home can be achieved by a skillful decorator
Your consultation is invited
THE SHATTUCK STUDIO
451 S. WARREN STREET

For Back-to-School Values
Shop the complete assortments at Witherill's for high quality at the lowest possible price.
WITHERILL'S

TROY

MISS JANE M. BENNETT
FEYL'S HAT SHOP
81 FOURTH STREET
Opposite Proctor's Theatre
Troy, New York

UTICA

School, College Clothes
Back to school they go—girls from kindergarten and junior high to the college-bound miss. From the large collection of smart fall fashions, we can help them to be smartly and comfortably dressed. You'll find many charming styles designed for girls of all ages.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
Reid-Sheldon & Co.
241 Genesee Street

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

"LYNN" HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph 4-0320

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts.
Utica

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—
Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. R. WALLAUER & CO
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Ave. White Plains, N. Y. Ph. White Plains 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Ph. Port Chester 3913

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
TIRES
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 1517

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84 Scars. 2929

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road White Plains, N. Y.

Everything New *for* FALL
Come and see!
ORAM-KIRCHÉ *Stylists*
138 Mamaroneck Avenue

PHILLIP'S DRUG STORE
359 Mamaroneck Ave. (Cor. Livingston)
Opp. "Pix" Phone: White Plains 4888
Visit our Soda Fountain—we serve Breyers Ice Cream. Also Complete Lines of Toiletries

TWO important items of the Spring wardrobes!
Your Hat and Shoes
Our factory cleaning and repairing methods will keep them ready for the fashion parade.
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2565

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W P 3500

STUDEBAKER—Sales and Service
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
JENKINS GARAGE, Inc.
29 W. Post Road 340 Mamaroneck Ave.
WHITE PLAINS 8787

PHILLIP'S DRUG STORE
359 Mamaroneck Ave. (Cor. Livingston)
Opp. "Pix" Phone White Plains 4888
Visit our Soda Fountain—we serve Breyer's Ice Cream, also complete lines of toiletries.

Murray's Tailors
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
ALTERATIONS—RELINING
COMPLETE VALET SERVICE
Call for and deliver
363 Mamaroneck Ave., Near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

HOPE SERVICE STATION
Cars called for and delivered
Complete Repairs
MOBILGAS SUNOCO
Cor. Brookfield Street and Post Road
W. P. 4967

LARSEN'S
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 BANK STREET TEL W P 3308
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.

YONKERS

De Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Yonkers 6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Fri. and Sat. Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
2574—2575—2576—2577
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

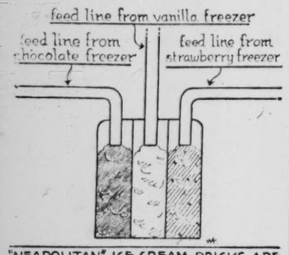
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Special Shapes Are Frozen in the Center of Ice Cream Bricks?

For holidays and special occasions, ice cream companies sometimes offer bricks which have pumpkin, shamrock, turkey, heart, or other fancy centers. One color of ice cream forms the pattern that runs through the center of the brick, surrounded by another color or flavor (usually vanilla) which completes the brick.



"NEAPOLITAN" ICE CREAM BRICKS ARE MADE BY FEEDING THE THREE DIFFERENT FLAVORS THROUGH SEPARATE SPACES IN THE FILLER

This is accomplished by means of a special filler head or outlet for the ice cream as it comes from the freezer and is packed in containers.

The fresh-frozen ice cream is semi-soft and flows under pressure through pipes from the mixer to the filler head. There are two tubes in the filler head, one inside the other. The inside tube is the shape of the design which is to appear in the center of the brick. The outside tube is the shape of the container in which the ice cream is to be packed.

One color or flavor of ice cream is fed through the center tube and the other through the tube around it. Because the area of the special design is usually considerably less than that of the rest of the brick, provision is made to reduce the pressure on the ice cream coming from the inside tube so that the two pressures will exactly balance. An excess of pressure on the cream from either tube would distort and destroy the design in the center of the brick.

The two ice creams come simultaneously from the filler head and are placed by hand in the cardboard containers in which they are to be sold. The containers thus filled with soft cream are put promptly into cold storage rooms in which the temperature is kept as much as 20° Fahrenheit below zero. There they freeze hard and are ready for the retailer.

Intricate designs with sharp projections, like the beak on a baby chick, may be punched out of a solid hard-frozen brick with a hollow cutting tube shaped according to the design required The hole thus made is afterwards filled with soft-frozen ice cream and put in the cold storage room to harden.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Alas, for Truffles

Don't say we weren't warned.

They said we would have to make sacrifices, and here they are —already.

Chefs in big New York luxury hotels are already bemoaning the fact that truffles have become very scarce. Pâté de fois gras? The shortage is grave. Filets of anchovy? The price is rising. English jams are scarce. Irish bacon can't be had. No Belgium endive. And Italian salami is off the menus entirely.

Well, there it is! Just think of the times during the past few years when you had truffles and pâté de fois gras for dinner, and you see immediately how serious all this is.

Who can tell? If this sort of thing keeps up it may be necessary to turn to consuming some sort of our own vast agricultural surpluses, the wheat, the corn, the dairy products, native fruits, which our own farmers have produced by the sweat of their brows and can't sell for enough to make a living.—Muskegon Chronicle.

A Verse for Today . . .

The righteousness of the perfect shall direct his way: but the wicked shall fall by his own wickedness.—PROV. 11:5.

Where Would You Find—

1. Mount Baker?
2. The scene of Shays' Rebellion?
3. The Brahmaputra River?
4. The largest city in Rhode Island?
5. A typhoon?
6. The countries involved in the Mexican War?
7. The Norfolk Navy Yard?
8. El Prado?
9. Griffith Park?
10. Cathedral of Learning?

(Answers appear on this page)

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. A volcano in the Cascade Range, northwestern Washington; last eruption, 1880; 10,827 feet.
2. Massachusetts, in 1786; discontented farmers led by Daniel Shays, a Revolutionary War veteran, who at one time threatened to capture Boston, until an army quelled the uprising.
3. A river in Tibet and India, emptying into the Bay of Bengal; 1,680 miles long.
4. Providence, whose population is 252,987 (1930).
5. A wind of cyclonic force and peculiar violence occurring in the China Sea.
6. The United States and Mexico, 1846-48; resulting in the annexation of New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and Southern California.
7. Portsmouth, Virginia.
8. A famous promenade in Havana, Cuba.
9. Los Angeles; contains a planetarium, golf course, and Greek theater.
10. The new University of Pittsburgh; the only college housed in a skyscraper.

In Lighter Vein

Inexperienced

Dots: "I never could see why they always call a boat 'she.'"

Joe: "Then I guess you never tried to steer one, did you?"—Sun.

—Tit-Bits

"Not THE Mr. Churchill?"

No Sale

"Put down," said the little fellow, reading from a book, "ten pounds of sugar at six cents a pound; five pounds of rice at seven cents a pound; four dozen eggs at thirty cents a dozen; two cakes of soap at five cents a cake and two pounds of butter at twenty-eight cents a pound."

"I've got them down," said the grocer looking up from his pad.

"How much does it come to?" the lad asked.

The man added the column and said, "Two dollars and eighty-one cents. Hurry, up, son, I'm busy."

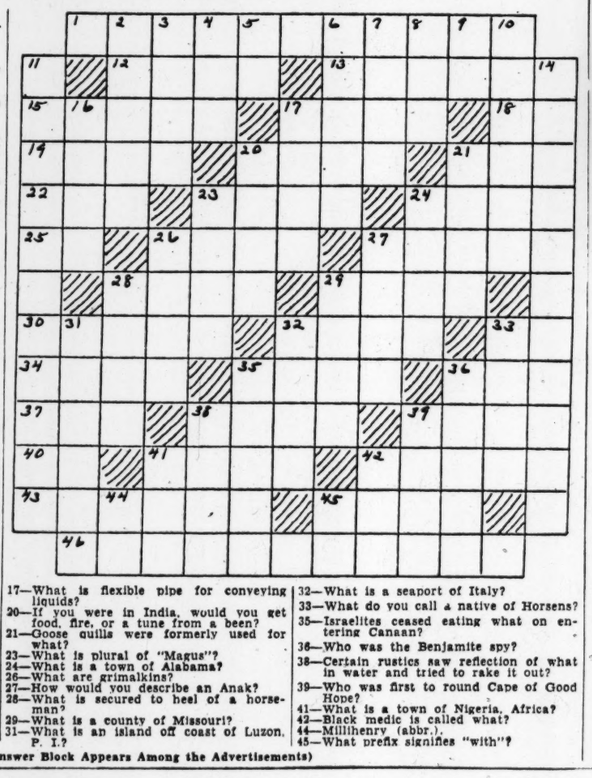
"And if I gave you a five dollar bill how much change would I get?"

"Two dollars and nineteen cents. Come on, I'm in a hurry. Do you want to wait for the order or shall I deliver it?"

"Oh, I didn't want to buy them," said the youngster as he disappeared through the door, "that's our arithmetic lesson for tomorrow and I couldn't work it."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Dickens character was that author's favorite?
12—What is an East Indian tree?
13—What is a city of Oklahoma?
15—What character in musical comedy wears a blue gown?
17—What is an antonym of "minute"?
18—Roger Williams found what State (abbr.)?
19—What is a variety of chalcedony?
20—Who was a famous clown?
21—What is a boot worn in winter by loggers?
22—What is a Belgian watering place?
23—What do you call mouthpiece of a bagpipe?
24—What is most ancient sacred literature of Hindus?
25—In what division of Bible is Book of Ecclesiastes (abbr.)?
26—A walking stick is what?
27—What is Faust's singing voice?
28—Who would be rich in experience and sound in judgment?
29—What are manufactured at Danbury, Connecticut?
30—What is a river of India?
32—What game is played at Aiken, S. C.?
33—Decigram (abbr.).
34—In Greek mythology, who was son of Tros?
35—What is a commune of Belgium?
36—What was Hadar's capital?
37—What river flows from Rhine to Lake Thun?
38—What was rat's food in certain nursery rhyme?
39—Who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast"?
40—Fredericton is capital of what Canadian province (abbr.)?
41—What is an island of Hebrides?
42—What city of Judah was allotted with its suburbs to the priests?
43—Who propounded an enigma at his marriage feast?
45—What article of apparel is made from mackinaw?
46—What is name of a well-known Bryant poem?

Down

2—Otto Kahn was interested in what?
3—Where would you find a water lily?
4—Who was author of "Tales of Mystery and Imagination"?
5—What is half an em?
6—What would an aulete play?
7—In "Othello," Emilia is wife of whom?
8—Milk of what animal is sometimes used for cheese?
9—Lieutenant (abbr.)
10—The Swordfish is what constellation?
11—Who are natives of the Ozark State?
14—If you visited Managua, whom would you see?
16—Transported.
17—What is flexible pipe for conveying liquids?
20—If you were in India, would you get food, fire, or a tune from a bean?
21—Goose quills were formerly used for what?
23—What is plural of "Magus"?
24—What is a town of Alabama?
26—What are grimalkins?
27—How would you describe an Anak?
28—What is secured to heel of a horseman?
29—What is a county of Missouri?
31—What is an island off coast of Luzon, P. I.?
32—What is a seaport of Italy?
33—What do you call a native of Horsens?
35—Israelites ceased eating what on entering Canaan?
36—Who was the Benjamite spy?
38—Certain rustics saw reflection of what in water and tried to rake it out?
39—Who was first to round Cape of Good Hope?
41—What is a town of Nigeria, Africa?
42—Black medic is called what?
44—Millihenry (abbr.).
45—What prefix signifies "with"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

THE men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this mortal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came.—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Monitor Camera Club from Lorne Huycke, Los Angeles

Ambition Realized

Quotable Quotes on 'Fashion'

Fashion is more powerful than any tyrant.—Latin Proverb.

Fashion exists for women with no taste.—Dowager Queen Marie of Rumania.

As well be oot o' the world as oot o' fashion.—Scotch Proverb.

What has been the fashion once will come into fashion again.—Japanese Proverb.

Fashion is gentility running away from vulgarity, and afraid of being overtaken.—Hazlitt.

Basically and essentially human nature does not change the way fashions do.—Charles Dana Gibson.

Fashion or the alteration of dress is a great promoter of trade, because it occasions the expence of cloaths, before the old ones are worn out: it is the spirit and life of trade.—Nicholas Barbon, "A Discourse of Trade" (1690).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friendly Co-operation

Elsah, Illinois

The alumni and student body of a certain college had asked for the privilege of paying for the chapel, as their special contribution to the new campus. To this end, for the past several years, individual and joint endeavor has been bent, and many a story of unselfishness and devotion lies behind the contributions that have come. Some of these donations represent regular contributions from the personal budgets of students and alumni, or money raised by various enterprises, as well as gifts from friends of the school.

One afternoon, a group of seniors were gathered in the small local grocery store, discussing the amount of bread and other material needed for sandwiches they were going to make and sell among the student body. The proceeds from their sales they were planning to contribute to the chapel fund. The proprietor of the small store had evinced a friendly interest in the progress of the college since its recent move into his neighborhood and he had often indicated his appreciation of the additional patronage thus brought to him. Overhearing the trend of the conversation on this occasion, he approached the group and asked if he, too, might not have a part in the enterprise in which they were engaged. The offer was gratefully accepted. However, instead of merely furnishing them with the sandwich material — which would have meant a considerable help—he proceeded also to write out a generous check for the chapel fund.

The True Test

"The truest test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops; no, but the kind of man the country turns out."—Emerson.

Three S's for Speakers

First, Be sincere.
Second, Be short.
Third, Be seated.
—Christian Herald

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

With the ending of the vacation period many of our readers will look back over the past two months and think of the many events which have transpired and of the many new discoveries made. In our stamp album we will find many stamps which will portray for us these events and discoveries. Perhaps not all, but enough to satisfy. Some of us have traveled through the National Parks of the United States, and ten of these National Parks have been illustrated on a special set of stamps issued in 1934 by the United States Post Office Department. Some have enjoyed sports of various kinds, and

Slovakia's new mountain series

as a pleasant reminder we find stamps picturing diving, swimming, racing, boating, yachting, tennis, hiking, and many other similar sports. There are over two hundred stamps which picture sports of all kinds.

On many postage stamps various species of flora are to be found and recognized. Likewise various species of fish and of seashells may be seen in the designs and borders of many stamps. Animals and birds of almost every description are to be seen as well as engines, airplanes, ships and other modes of summer travel. From our stamp collection we are able to illustrate our diary of summer vacation and summer activities. here is a wealth of material that suggests wonderfully happy days and profitable ones too.

Denmark—A 6-ore value stamp has appeared for the first time, in a yellowish-orange color. The new value is due to a change in postal rates for domestic printed matter.

Finland—Two of the current stamps have been surcharged with new values, bars defacing the former values. These stamps are the 1M.25 yellow, surcharged 1M.75 in black, and the 2m red, surcharged 2M.75 in black.

Liechtenstein—A set of five special stamps has been issued to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Johannes II. The 20 rp value, in red brown color, pictures Johannes as a child; the 30 rp, blue, pictures him as a young man; the 50 rp, green, as a mature man; the 1fr, purple, as an elderly man, and the 1fr. 50, dark brown, pictures five figures supporting a tablet which gives the inscription "In Memory of the Centennial of the Birth of Johannes II, 1840-1940."

Portugal—Eight stamps bearing the portrait of Sir Rowland Hill have been issued as a special honor to the 100th anniversary of the postage stamp. The values are the 15c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 80c, 1E, and 1E.75, all having the same design, a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, and the inscription "1840-Maio-1940 Centenario do selo Postal."

A new set of Red Cross stamps is to appear shortly, the design featuring Queen Leonor at the left and a Red Cross within a wreath at the upper right.

Slovakia—Five stamps portraying mountain scenes have been received. The 5 h value in olive green color pictures a glacier ravine and snow capped mountains in the background with the inscription "Zelene Pleso" below. The 10h, brown, pictures a view of the mountains with the inscription "Krivan"; the 20 h, blue, pictures Alpine roses and edelweiss against a background of snow covered mountains, inscribed "Kvety Tatier"; the 25 h, gray brown, shows a mountain goat standing on a projecting ledge and in the background the mountains, with the inscription "Kamzik"; and the 30 h light brown, picturing a church in the foreground and mountains in the background, "Javorina" being inscribed at the bottom.

It is probable that a new airmail stamp will be issued in the near future as one of the series of "Defense" stamps alluded to previously. These stamps have not been officially announced, but such announcement is expected at no far distant date.

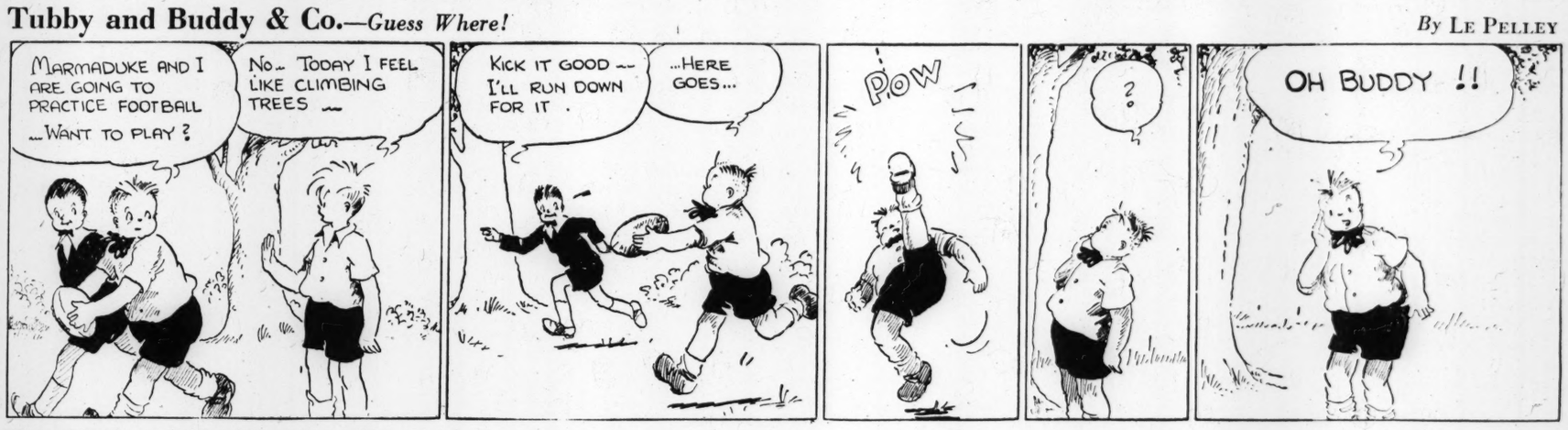
One million, five hundred thousand first-day covers of the Famous American series of stamps have been taken care of by the Post Office of those stamps issued to date. During September, five of the Artists group will be issued and during October five of the Inventors group will be issued to complete the series of thirty-five stamps honoring Famous Americans.

STAMPS AND COINS

QUALITY UNPICKED U. S. OFFICE MIXture and used Tipex sheet only 50c per lb.; 5 lbs. for $2.00, postage prepaid. H. M. Leonard, Box H-2204, Gardner Station, St. Louis, Mo.

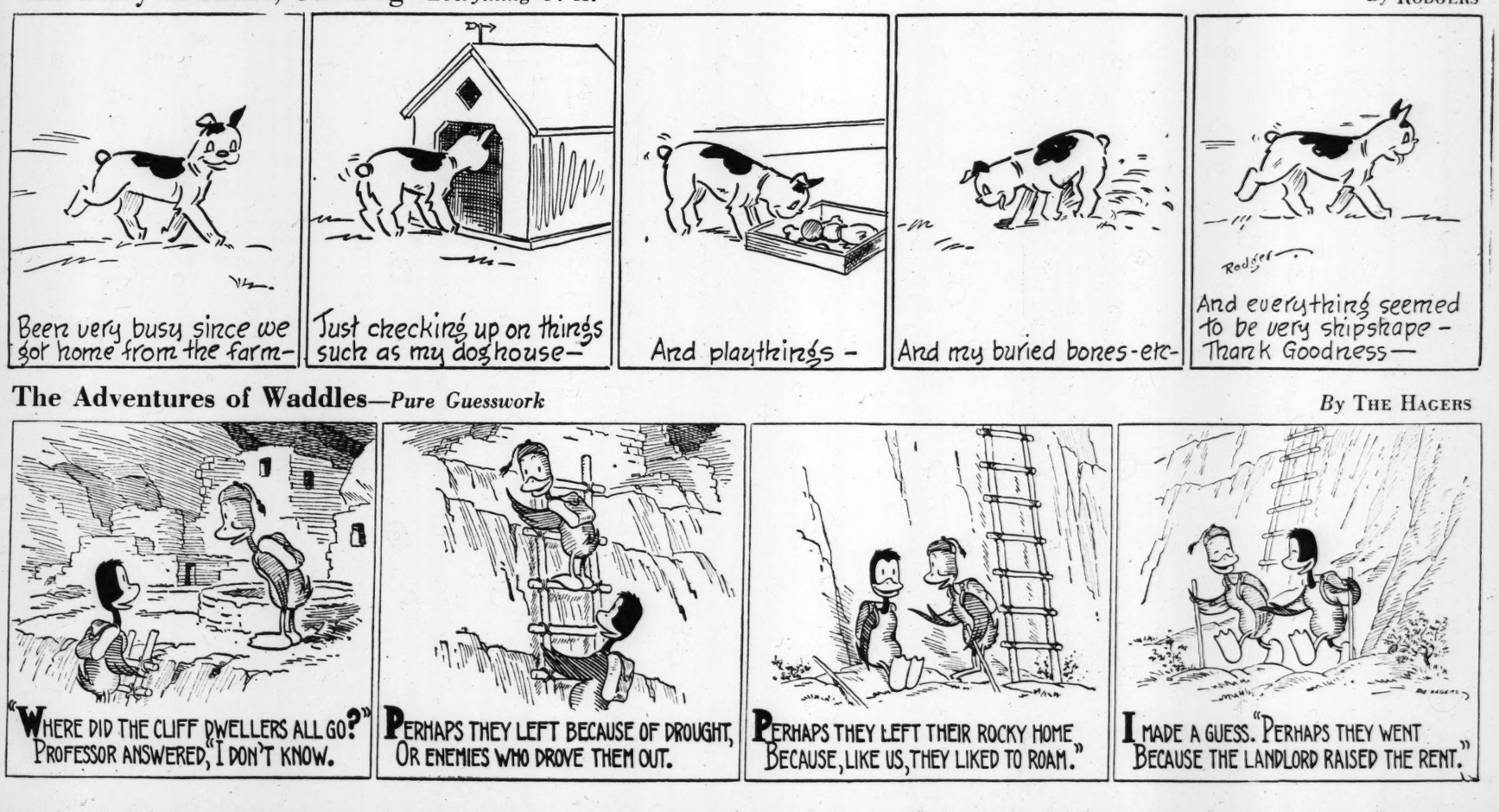
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Guess Where!*

By LE PELLEY


MARMADUKE AND I ARE GOING TO PRACTICE FOOTBALL ... WANT TO PLAY?
NO... TODAY I FEEL LIKE CLIMBING TREES ...
KICK IT GOOD ... I'LL RUN DOWN FOR IT .
...HERE GOES...
POW
?
OH BUDDY !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Everything O. K.*

By RODGERS


Been very busy since we got home from the farm—
Just checking up on things such as my doghouse—
And playthings -
And my buried bones-etc-
And everything seemed to be very shipshape - Thank Goodness—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Pure Guesswork*

By THE HAGERS

"WHERE DID THE CLIFF DWELLERS ALL GO?" PROFESSOR ANSWERED, "I DON'T KNOW.
PERHAPS THEY LEFT BECAUSE OF DROUGHT, OR ENEMIES WHO DROVE THEM OUT.
PERHAPS THEY LEFT THEIR ROCKY HOME BECAUSE, LIKE US, THEY LIKED TO ROAM."
I MADE A GUESS. "PERHAPS THEY WENT BECAUSE THE LANDLORD RAISED THE RENT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Tax Snags: Key to Defense

Appearance of William S. Knudsen, member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, before the Senate Finance Committee in connection with the pending tax bill emphasizes the urgency of this legislation to untie business hands needed in the defense program. It may be taken also as some indication of the snarls thrown into the bill by the House of Representatives and the House Ways and Means Committee after the measure left the hands of the subcommittee.

As drawn by the subcommittee the bill was well balanced and about as simple as such things can be. Two catches have been thrown in. One has to do with the open choice the subcommittee gave between two methods of computing the excess profits tax —one based on average earnings from 1936 to 1939, the other based on invested capital. The House wrote in a penalty rate on the average earnings method, which narrows the option to a Hobson's choice of the invested capital method for most corporations.

The other catch is a provision inserted in the portion of the bill which permits tax-free earnings to amortize emergency plant for defense purposes within five years. Even with this amortization allowance, managers must risk their stockholders' capital on a possibility that the plants may become unprofitable in less than five years. Now the Treasury has obtained in the House bill language under which the owners at the end of the five years might be virtually obliged to turn over the properties to the Government. Mr. Knudsen objected particularly to this stipulation, and it seems a major stumbling block to the defense program.

Primarily now responsibility rests with Congress to facilitate the manufacture of military equipment urgently needed. This can best be brought about by speedy action in the Senate and a conference report restoring the tax bill more nearly to the outlines drawn by the House subcommittee.

"Windows on Henry Street"

Down on New York's East Side, on Henry Street, is a house whose influence has been felt throughout the breadth of America, and in the hamlets of foreign countries. Since early in the nineties the women of this household have been busy feeding the hungry and binding up the broken-hearted.

The world wore a path to the door of Lillian Wald's settlement house in Henry Street. And small wonder, for it was a home whose latchstring was always out. Miss Wald never refused anyone her sympathy, active sympathy guided by wisdom and reinforced by good works.

Lillian Wald first became interested in helping those who needed help in Henry Street in 1893. Her service was joyous, alert, interested, warming people wherever she went. Among her friends were "T. R.," Ramsay MacDonald, Sidney Hillman, Madame Breshkovskaya, Justice Brandeis, Rabindranath Tagore, presidents and martyrs from every land. In her capacity as member of Mayor McClellan's Pushcart Commission, the fish peddlers came to her to talk over their case one evening for, as they said, she could "feel like a fish peddler."

She campaigned actively for improved social and working conditions for the people about her. At times her campaigns were not popular. But today when Henry-Street sweatshops have become largely a thing of the past, when working hours for women have been regulated by law, housing improved, crime diminished, Americans can be grateful for women of Lillian Wald's stature who have been servants and leaders of the people.

The windows she opened on Henry Street have opened for thousands new vistas of opportunity, of better and more joyous living. Her works do praise her. The one lesson, she said, the settlement workers at Henry Street had learned throughout the years was that "people rise and fall together, that no one group or nation dare be an economic or social law unto itself."

That peculiar grinding noise that accompanied the Berlin short-wave radiocast Tuesday night was probably only the gnashing of teeth at the news from Washington and not the fault of your receiving set.

"The dialogue," wrote the dramatic critic, "is marked by reticence, modesty, and good taste." Reference to the dateline showed we had been reading a pre-World War clipping.

London-Washington-Hanoi

If anyone still lacked illustrations of the way diplomatic lines run round the globe he could find one in the interrelation of the British-American exchange of destroyers for naval bases and Secretary Hull's warning twenty-four hours later to Japan about a reported ultimatum from Tokyo to Indo-China. Part of the destroyer trade was Prime Minister Churchill's pledge that the British fleet will remain as the chief guardian of the United States in the Atlantic.

Hence the American fleet can stay at full strength in the Pacific. Hence American diplomacy, without threatening to go to war, can speak with restraining firmness in the Far East. The possibilities that the association of British and American interests crystallized in the destroyer trade will be carried a step farther by joint use of naval and air bases in the Pacific, lies behind Mr. Hull's words about the "unfortunate" effect on American opinion should Japan extend her aggression to Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies. The diplomatists in Tokyo can read between the lines.

Rail Legislation

When the present session of Congress convened, railroad legislation was one of the leading items on its calendar. There still is great need of action in this field, and after many weeks of apparent hopelessness there is now genuine prospect that it may come about.

The Wheeler-Lea omnibus transportation bill, long tied up in conference after passage in different versions by the two houses, at length emerged in a report which the House of Representatives adopted on August 12 and which lies before the Senate for consideration. This may be accounted one of the benefits of the prolonged session, for a few weeks ago the deadlock of conflicting interests seemed destined to hold the subject in committee till adjournment.

Resistance to the bill came chiefly from three sources, and of these the inland waterways will count themselves the chief losers if it becomes law. For it conveys to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to regulate their rates and practices, including minimum rates. This is not as much as railroad interests would like, since they attack the whole policy of appropriating public funds for river improvement, but it is enough to cause waterway users to fear for the continued existence of the recently developed barge lines.

Other principal sources of opposition were the labor unions, which objected to the provisions for permitting railroad consolidations, and a farm bloc which insisted that rate advantages should be given to agricultural products destined for export the same as such advantages are given to manufactured products shipped for export. The point as to wheat, cotton, and the like has been conceded, and with reference to rail mergers it is provided that the ICC shall require arrangements under which no employees shall be any worse off for four years after the consolidation.

In total the measure is truly an omnibus bill. It contains provision to facilitate additional RFC loans to rail lines in difficulties; it would do away with some of the "land grant" rates to the Government, limiting them to military shipments and troop movements; in the field of motortruck operation it would enable the ICC to regulate contract carriers more nearly as it does common carriers. It would provide—and this should be very important and helpful—for an investigation by a special board to study "the relative economy and fitness of carriers by railroad, motor carriers, and water carriers for transportation service" and the extent to which they have been aided or hindered by tax policies, all to the end that each form of transportation may best find its place in an adequate national transportation system.

Obviously, the legislation proposes to place great responsibility on the ICC. The report of the conference committee harks back to the declaration of policy in the Interstate Commerce Act already on the books, namely, "to provide for fair and impartial regulation of all modes of transportation" and "to recognize and preserve the inherent advantages of each." If these criteria are adhered to, none can suffer very severely.

What's a President to do about a Secretary of the Navy whose own newspaper comes out for the President's opponent?

Our Readers Say—

Children to Adopt—Thousands of Them

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The world has become child conscious, America especially. It is to be hoped that Americans will not confine this interest to evacuee children but will open their hearts to thousands of orphaned and half-orphaned children here in the United States. While national legislators are breaking down immigration laws to help foreign children, State legislators might well be overhauling some laws to make it possible for the average family to adopt a child.

Any home that is above absolute want, with wholesome atmosphere, has much more to offer a child than an orphanage, yet we have another one of our modern paradoxes—thousands of homes in many States reaching out for children for which they cannot qualify financially under the law, and untold thousands of children doomed to grow up in orphanages which are very poor substitutes for home life with a father's and mother's love.

There is also that vast army of children from broken homes who need temporary homes of the right sort. Many who have looked into methods used in handling these children feel that we have a grave child problem of our own.

Those who work with children find it impossible to conceive of an age when a child is not interesting and a joy to companion with. Statistics seem to prove that people who have children acquire more of this world's goods than those who do not, perhaps indicating that children in the home are indeed an asset. One wonders if the restricting laws of our States which were meant to protect children are in effect working to deprive them of homes. Is politics, of a kind, strong in this field? L. B. W.

Los Angeles

Bullitt's Speech a Warning

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I thank you for the publication of Ambassador William C. Bullitt's speech made in Philadelphia on August 18th.

It is powerful and arousing; it was fearless and to the point; it was constructive and not sensational.

It is a warning that could be turned into a useful weapon of defense and protection to the United States, if those who are at the head of this nation will heed its advice and admonition; will put aside selfish interests, ambitions and stubborn human will—and will act!

It is plain even to those who do not claim to be trained in the working out of political and national affairs—but who are trying to be good patriotic American citizens and think things out—that it is the work of the Fifth Columnists and enemy propagandists that has lulled us to sleep, and is trying desperately to keep us asleep.

I cannot help but hope that Ambassador Bullitt's speech will be brought to the attention of all thinking people and that it will be read and will awaken our citizens into a desire to express their individual usefulness as 100 per cent Americans.

I want to express my gratitude for our daily newspaper which is so ably edited. The Christian Science Monitor is a power for good in the world today. We know that it never borders on the sensational or emotional. Its very name signifies that it stands for a preparedness that will protect and not destroy; for right that is might; for obedience to law, which will bring the only liberty there is—real liberty.

(MRS.) EVALYN H. MARCOTTE

New Orleans, La.

Regulations and Restraint

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One is tempted to ask, Is not education up to a certain age compulsory in this country? Compulsory military training, therefore, would not be so exceptional. In my school days I remember the drill of high school cadets, or corps. It was thought to be good discipline. I think perhaps Americans dropped such activities before the world was ready for more idealism.

Military training teaches young people to obey orders. Surely restraint is an important element of freedom. Camps do not seem to have hurt the CCC boys. Furthermore, in our summer camps youths are under regulations and everybody endorses them. C. E.

Boston

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Testing Times

Problems of a Summer Farm

Life begins when one acquires a summer farm. Previous existence may have highlights. At the instant, however, when the deed is signed a new trail to unexplored lands is your heritage.

According to certain articles one reads, the problems of a summer farm are roofs and sills and gardens. "Windleswisp's" problems seem to fall into other categories.

When Kippy and Kappy, the chipping sparrows, built their homey, neat hair-lined nest in the biggest tomato vine in the garden, diplomatic conferences were immediately necessary. "There's no art to read the mind's construction in the face," and we endeavored to keep from Kippy and Kappy the implications of their situation. First of all, the tomatoes are raised by the stake method. This means that a stake approximately six feet high is set in the ground, and as the plant grows upward it is tied to the stake. This prevents the plant from blowing over, or falling to the ground as the fruits increase in weight.

The dilemma was serious. The plant must be tied; the nest was in the branches near the top. We did not want to disturb the birds. There were four eggs in the nest.

"The birds will understand," said The Lady. "Kindness is something all life understands." Hence, one bright, sunny morning the plant was tied securely to the stake without undue disturbance. Kippy and Kappy sat on other poles a few feet away and were astonishingly casual about the procedure. We worked around the garden as usual. The birds hatched the eggs, brought up their babies. One fine afternoon the youngsters left and started life on their own. As we picked the red, smooth, succulent fruits we knew that tomatoes and birds could be raised in the same location.

* * *

Another crisis was the time when a family of skunks made their summer home in the old stone wall on the west side of the garden. Mother Skunk and four of the nicest, most attractive babies one ever could hope to know became a recognized part of the livestock of the farm. The garden was no stranger to animals; the rabbits, toads, and a phlegmatic, philosophical woodchuck were welcome members of the family. The woodchuck preferred the juicy green clover at one end of the vegetable patch, and by watering it once a week, we kept Chug-Sug's food supply in good shape. All the rabbits asked was a few yards of lettuce. Successive plantings near the woodsy side of the garden were accepted gratefully. They left the beans, spinach, and Swiss chard alone in return for the lettuce, a very sensible arrangement.

The skunks raised other problems. They didn't eat garden crops. It was a psychological situation. One of the prettiest sights in nature's moving picture is to see a mother skunk and four babies take their matutinal and nocturnal constitutionals around green garden paths! They walk with dignity and poise.

The Great Bard tells us, "Present fears are less than horrible imaginings" and so it was. We went about our business; they went about theirs. It was with a certain adolescent glee that the summer farm owner delighted in taking his city guests along the walk near the wall. His talk on the value of skunks to agriculture and their laissez-faire policy of trade, was, he hopes, educational.

* * *

Last season's summer farm problem involved the woodshed. When a pair of phoebes decided to build their home on a shelf behind the woodshed door, a pretty kettle of fish was presented. Phoebes are friendly, everyday sort of folks. They don't put on airs; they take life as they find it. They didn't mind us; they went steadily about their nest building. It was a Saturday morning when operations began. Sunday the door could be open. But Monday the task in the city would call.

The solution was very simple. From a near-by window a pane of glass was removed. The other windows were temporarily darkened; the doors were closed. Then we watched. With no perceptible confusion the birds immediately began to use the new route.

Each season brings its summer farm problems. So far, they have been solved with a reasonable degree of success. No inflexible set of regulations should be drawn up. The legislative, executive, and judicial powers should be merged, and the problem studied from the angle of social philosophy. The democratic principle of the greatest good to the greatest number seems a workable proposition. HAYDN S. PEARSON

The Wide Horizon

Somali Spells Dignity

By Robert A. Curry

Italian forces have occupied British Somaliland, an outpost of Empire seldom visited even by Englishmen. I have a poignant memory of a visit there while on short leave from the Royal Air Force at Aden.

British Somaliland has been an enclave within that broad sphere of interest known as Italian East Africa. It stands directly across the Gulf of Aden from the Gibraltar in miniature of these parts. British Somaliland became an anomaly strategically and politically from the time war began between Italy and Great Britain. Its loss to Italy was virtually a foregone conclusion, and the transition had been so long prepared that apparently hardly a soldier's life was sacrificed in the withdrawal of troops.

British Somaliland typifies the life of the continent under foreign rule. Livingstone, in his story of these black people, said that ignorance was their greatest enemy and that education alone could break their bondage. In my own experience in several countries, it appears that the desire to educate such a people is seldom a primary motive. But this wish is gaining ground.

Will the Italians seek to raise educational standards beyond the level left by the British? They seem heretofore to have put military strategy, political prestige, trade, and perhaps other considerations first.

* * *

On the occasion of my visit I lunched with the British Commissioner in his white house set in a walled enclosure, after landing from the hundred-ton tramp steamer from Aden. I admired this tall, grave man whose resources in every sphere were extremely limited and whose job in contrast seemed unlimited. He expressed those qualities of justice and kindness which such British officials so often possess and which are worth more than armies in governing such countries. He spoke well of the Somalis, also a tall people and a kindly one. Their ghastly poverty he knew only too well and deplored. There was money only to supply an inadequate number of Indian soldiers whose work it was to protect the coastal tribes from marauding mountain bands. And this was done ineffectually. Where was education in such surroundings?

Somaliland's skyline is a spear held parallel to the ground and continuing endlessly, as it seems from the ship, both east and west. Twenty miles back from the shore, rising perpendicularly, are mountains 7,000 feet in height. This tidal wave of stone or rock formation soared, paused, but never fell on the barren sands between them and the sea. The sands are yellow and burning; the sea has the blue of lapis, intense and even; the heavens are still and pure, a serene and changeless mother-of-pearl. Roots of some nameless low shrub seek and find faint nourishment in this desert.

The Somali carries a spear and is lean like his weapon. There is no blacker race, and there is probably no tribe in Africa so wedded to an all-white costume. The men wear no headdress and the hair is short. The flowing cotton cloth covers the whole body with an end swung over an arm much as Romans wore their togas. Like them, these Somalis have an innate dignity.

The men, like the country, were gaunt, severe in outline. But the women and children —here were flowers, especially the latter. Something had bloomed in the sands.

* * *

Our boat had come across from Aden almost empty, but it returned laden to the gunwales with a sizable human cargo and several hundred sheep. There were a number of men among the grown folk, many women, and a number of children, mostly very little girls. Have any of us seen a child going to its first fair, its first theater, its first party perhaps? Do we know this strange rapture? It is almost too delicate and lovely to describe. But here it was on this boat with me. The families were going to Aden, out of isolation into the metropolis of these waters! What stories to tell thereafter! What experiences to know!

The youngsters were dressed at dawn as the ship sighted the rock of Aden. Each mother to her own child. The arms and shoulders were bare, and around the upper part of the body the white cloth was then tightly wound. From there downward it expanded in folds as yard after yard was added to the costume and draped gracefully. The flounces were set and a ribbon or two tucked in here and there. Finally a flower, saved from a precious bush, was tucked into the oiled and tightly drawn hair, which had no covering. . . .

I hope that the full social implications of Italy's responsibility be not lost sight of at this hour of military success!

The Bookshelf

The Deserts Marched

There is a respectable library of books concerning the "Dust Bowl"; they have been coming steadily ever since Paul B. Sears' "Deserts on the March," not quite with the velocity and steadiness of the winds which lash the western wheat fields, yet certainly with a gloom to match that of the "black blizzards." Most of them have been technical in their approach, or else popularizations of more serious studies, written from the outside looking in. Aside from a few fictional treatments, Lawrence Svobida's AN EMPIRE OF DUST (Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton. $3) seems to be the only factual account written from personal experience.

Mr. Svobida went to western Kansas in 1929. The high plains, once the range of millions of buffalo, more recently a giant cattle pasture, had been to a great extent torn up by tractor-drawn gang plows and seeded to wheat during the World War period and the booming 'twenties. Farms are enormous on the Plains, the work is done altogether by machinery, the soil is extremely fertile, and aside from three months of harvesting and seeding, the farmer has almost no work to do. In favorable years, with a fair price, fortunes have been made from a single crop. Mr. Svobida's holdings were ample, he was well equipped with machinery, and he seems to know how to farm. But he plunged into the most trying times the western plains have known. The first-year hail destroyed a fine crop. And after that came the winds.

When the close-growing buffalo sod is broken up, the light topsoil is particularly subject to wind erosion. If wheat, seeded in the fall, gets enough moisture, the spring winds pass over it harmlessly; if the fall is dry, February and March bring lashing winds to roll the topsoil along, cutting off vegetation like a scythe, or burying it several feet deep; the lighter dust, thousands of feet in the air, is carried immense distances, being deposited sometimes as far away as the national capital.

Mr. Svobida tells a tale of grim battle against overwhelming odds which lasted from 1929 to 1939. A tale of days almost as black as midnight, of houses buried to the eaves under drifting sand, of once prosperous farmers living on Government subsidies, of thriving little towns turned into ghost towns in a few years, of independent farmers giving up and joining the parade of migrant workers. He himself held out until 1939. He is thoroughly pessimistic about the future of the region, believing that the Government's efforts to re-sod are doomed to failure, and that a veritable Sahara will soon replace the once fertile plains.

It must be said, however, that either pessimism or optimism based on a ten-year period in any locality or climate may prove ill-founded. A few comparatively humid seasons might change the picture completely, and experiments now being carried on with several hundred grass varieties may result in turning the Dust Bowl back into good grazing land. Indeed, during the present year, crop reports from Mr. Svobida's own county indicate a wheat yield of eight to sixteen bushels per acre. At a fair price this would mean a degree of prosperity.

K. C. K.

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